

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 17.

NEW GERMAN TARIFF AGREEMENT.

The German Economic Committee, composed of representatives of agricultural, manufacturing and trade interests in Germany, this week approved the extension of the present temporary tariff agreement with the United States, which expires June 30. It is understood that this action insures the ratification of the agreement by the Reichstag.

It is said that there is a provision in the agreement extending it for one year, but also providing that it will prolong itself automatically unless there is objection from either country. This would have the effect of making the term of the agreement indefinite, but if the United States showed no evidence of revising its tariffs to satisfy German demands it is likely that a German objection would end the agreement in short order.

It was understood that the new arrangement granted concessions to American bacon and fresh meats, but it is now said that the Economic Committee refused to ratify these concessions, and that they were stricken out. That leaves the situation as regards American meat products just as it is at present, which is bad enough, but which would be much worse were Germany to enforce her tariff laws against us.

TEXAS OIL MILLS CLOSE DOWN.

It is reported from Dallas that most of the Texas cottonseed oil mills have finished their run for the season. Most of them are well sold up on their output and are closing down for the summer. The Texas mills in general have had a very satisfactory season and have obtained good prices for their products.

NEW PACKING HOUSE FOR HOUSTON.

It is reported that plans for the establishment of a new meat packing enterprise at Houston, Texas, are about completed. It is understood that Northern capital is behind the enterprise and that Houston has offered proper inducements for the location of a big plant there.

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' MEETING.

The executive committee of the American Meat Packers' Association will meet on Monday at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, O., to consider a number of important matters which are pending, and to prepare a programme for the next annual meeting of the association, which occurs in October.

MEAT INSPECTION CONFERENCE.

There will be a conference of the chief officials of the federal meat inspection service at Chicago on next Monday, May 6. Secretary Wilson and Solicitor McCabe, of the Department of Agriculture, will be present with Chief Melvin, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to take charge of the meeting. According to Washington dispatches, representatives of the railroads have also been asked to be present. The meat inspection law puts it up to the railroads not to handle uninspected or improper meats, and it is believed the railroad officials may have some additional suggestions to make concerning changes in the regulations. They will have no part in the conference, however.

The conference will be in the nature of an experience meeting, and will be strictly private. Chief inspectors are expected to give the results of their work during the past six months and their views as to the efficacy of present methods and suggestions for modifications. It is believed that about 150 officials will be present, and it is intimated that the result of reports made at that time may be some alterations in existing inspection methods where improvement is possible. The Department is very well satisfied with the service as at present organized and with the excellent record made in the short time since the law went into effect, but it is believed there is room for still further improvement.

WILEY'S SALTPETRE TESTS.

It is reported from Washington that the saltpetre tests now being conducted under the direction of Chief Chemist Wiley of the Department of Agriculture will be concluded in about two months. It is stated that the eight men who are being fed on meats cured with saltpetre are in the best of health, so far as appearances are concerned. What the chemists will find in their analysis of the experiment remains to be seen.

PRODUCE MEN AND MEAT FREIGHTS.

A protest has been filed with the Central Freight Association by the butter, egg and poultry commission interests of the East, calling attention to the alleged inequality in freight rates from Chicago to Eastern points between such produce and meats and packing-house products. The protestants believe they should be given lower rates; they claim there is discrimination in charges which is in favor of the meat trade.

FEDERAL FOOD LAW BOARD CREATED.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson on Thursday created by executive order the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, whose duty it shall be to administer the national pure food law. The board consists of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, chairman; Dr. Frederick L. Dunlap, just appointed associate chemist, and George R. McCabe, solicitor of the Department of Agriculture.

Secretary Wilson has found it practically impossible to take the required time to go into all the necessary details imposed by the administration of the pure food law. President Roosevelt was consulted and gave assent to the plan of putting the administration of the law in the hands of a board. The appointment of Dr. Dunlap is said to be the result of correspondence the President has had with presidents of the larger colleges of the country.

Dr. Dunlap leaves an important post in the University of Michigan. He will receive \$3,500 a year, the highest that can be paid under the law, and will devote his entire time to the administration of the pure food law. Solicitor McCabe, the legal authority of the Department, has had an important part in framing both the meat inspection and pure food regulations, and is regarded as a very valuable man.

The order of Secretary Wilson creating the new board follows:

"There is hereby created in the Department of Agriculture a board of Food and Drug Inspection. The members of the board will be: Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of Bureau of Chemistry, chairman; Dr. Frederick L. Dunlap, associate chemist Bureau of Chemistry, and George P. McCabe, solicitor of the Department of Agriculture. The board will consider all questions arising in the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, upon which the decision of the Secretary of Agriculture is necessary, and will report its findings to the Secretary for his consideration and decision. All correspondence involving interpretations of law and questions arising under the law, not heretofore passed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be considered by the board. The board is directed to hold frequent meetings at stated times, in order that findings may be reported promptly.

"In addition to the above duties the Board of Food and Drug Inspection shall conduct all hearings, based upon alleged violations of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, as provided by regulation five of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, approved October 17, 1906."

It is expected this board will greatly facilitate enforcement of the law

COTTON OIL MEN AT JAMESTOWN.

Plans for the convention of the Inter State Cottonseed Crushers' Association at the Jamestown Exposition on May 21-24 are nearing completion, and it becomes more evident every week that this meeting is to be one of the most important for the cottonseed products interests ever held, as well as one of the most enjoyable. Aside from questions of vital importance to the trade that will come up for discussion in connection with trading rules and manufacturing methods, the convention will hear from such prominent people as Chief Carson, of the Bureau of Manufactures, on foreign markets for products; Chief Wiley, of the Bureau of Chemistry, on cottonseed oil as a pure food; N. C. Fowler, Jr., on advertising cottonseed products, etc.

President Bailey of the association this week sent out a lengthy letter to members, detailing hotel and other arrangements, as already made public by The National Provisioner. Manager Wm. Butler of the Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Corporation, Portsmouth, Va., is in charge of hotel arrangements and will attend to all reservations. Special round-trip railroad and steamship rates to the Exposition, good for 15 days, 30 days, or the season, went into effect last week, and are very reasonable. The nearest railroad or steamship agent will furnish information concerning them.

One day during the convention will be designated by the Exposition management as "Cottonseed Crushers' Day," when there will be special ceremonies in honor of the visitors. A ride around the harbor through the line of foreign and American battleships is a feature of the entertainment programme. The ladies are to be especially well cared for, as will be seen by the following statement from President Bailey:

"Don't forget the ladies of your family. Be sure to bring them with you. All arrangements have been perfected for their entertainment in a royal manner, and the presence of a large number is already assured. Mrs. Julian Field, chairman of the Ladies' Entertainment Committee, will be assisted by two ladies from each state, and she is especially charged with the duty of providing a banquet for the ladies on Thursday evening, May 23. All the ladies will be provided with appropriate badges, and the handsome booth of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, in the Pure Food Building, where demonstration of the use of cottonseed oil in cooking will be carried on all the time, has been designated as a place of rendezvous for our ladies. Those ladies who were fortunate enough to attend our annual meeting at Atlanta, Ga., last year will recall with pleasure the admirable manner in which Mrs. Field and her able assistants ministered to their pleasure and comfort during their entire stay in that city."

The Rules Committee meets at the Inside Inn on May 18 to consider changes in the rules, and expects to have its report ready for presentation on the first day of the convention. Some lively debating over various vital questions is expected.

PROMINENT PROVISION MAN DEAD.

George Nye, Jr., president of the George Nye Company, Springfield, Mass., one of the leading provision firms of New England, died last Friday morning at his home at Springfield after a long illness. Though a young man, Mr. Nye was one of the best-posted provision men in the trade.

COLORS IN FOOD PRODUCTS.

There was a conference Tuesday at the Department of Agriculture at Washington of the scientific and legal authorities in the effort to determine the fate of the coal tar or aniline dyes used in food preparations, but no final action was taken. Secretary Wilson has had his experts making a minute investigation of the merits of these preparations, with reference to the question of their menace to health. They have found the subject one of almost endless ramifications. These were made up of classifications and divisions showing about 110 articles in the list of articles, colorings, dyes, flavorings, etc., fairly entitled to claim relationship to this group.

The testimony of scientific men and the experience of physicians has been studied exhaustively. It is stated that the Department will take no hasty or radical action concerning these coloring matters, but will complete a most thorough investigation before acting. These cases come under the provisions of the food law, and do not affect meat regulations.

FRANCE MUST HAVE OUR MEATS.

The French government has closed new contracts for large quantities of American canned meats, in spite of foreign prejudice and also because France could not supply the provisions for her army from within her own borders. The order given Chicago packers is said to be the largest ever given by France in time of peace. Though France has accepted American meat inspection as a satisfactory surety of the quality of our meats, the war department has made frequent tests on its own account ever since the mildewed cans of preserved French foods caused so much trouble to her army some months ago.

The results of the tests on the cans sent from Chicago by the consular or other agents of the war office satisfied Minister of War Picquart, who assumed personal responsibility for giving the order. It is declared unofficially that in case the minister of war is questioned about the matter he will be able to show that he could not obtain in France anything like the American price or promptness of delivery.

MEAT AGITATORS IN ENGLAND.

An attempt to revive the agitation against American meats in Great Britain occurred in the House of Commons on Wednesday of this week, when an opponent of the government tried to stir up trouble by interpolating the administration on the subject. He is quoted as urging the necessity for "protecting the meat trade of England against the attacks of the foreign trusts," and taking steps to "prevent the marketing here of meat unfit for food by representatives of the American packers."

This agitator, whose motives were patently political, was quietly and effectively sat upon by the president of the British Board of Trade, who informed him that the government had investigated the matter thoroughly, and that he was "not aware that there was any further cause for action."

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Keep an eye on page 48 for business openings or chances to get equipment at a bargain.

STOCKMEN FAVOR TARIFF REFORM.

Sentiment among stockgrowers everywhere throughout the country appears to grow stronger in favor of such tariff reform as will permit meat producers to sell the surplus of their products to foreign nations. It is noted that this sentiment is most marked in sections where republican sympathies are strongest. Stock raisers' associations are everywhere adopting resolutions demanding tariff reform. The resolutions of the recent convention of the Western South Dakota Stock Growers' Association are typical. They read as follows:

Whereas, The producers of livestock have been greatly injured by certain tariff restrictions operative by certain nations, principally Germany and France; and,

Whereas, These restrictions have greatly reduced the market demand for beef cattle, and practically closed the doors of Germany and France to the beef and beef products of the United States; and,

Whereas, Some form of reciprocal tariff with these nations would be of immense benefit to the livestock producers of the United States;

Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of the Western South Dakota Stock Growers' Association, in convention assembled at Rapid City, S. D., April 9, 1907, do earnestly petition the Congress of the United States to so amend and change the tariff schedules with those countries as to enable the stock growers of the United States to sell their products to the aforesaid nations.

PITTSBURG MEAT PLANT BURNED.

The packing plant and coolers of the William Zoller Company at Allegheny, Pa., were practically wiped out by fire on Wednesday night, entailing a loss estimated at from \$200,000 to \$400,000. The cause of the fire is said to have been defective electric wiring in the killing department. This was in the older portion of the plant, and the flames spread rapidly, soon getting beyond control of the entire Allegheny fire department.

The company had recently completed a handsome five-story addition to the plant, which was supposed to be fireproof. It was separated by a heavy fire wall from the old building, but the intense heat caused a blaze to start in the new building. This was extinguished, but about 2 o'clock in the morning the heat had again worked through the wall and started a new fire on the third floor. The windows of this building were of wire glass and the firemen could not break them in with their streams. The police had to shatter the panes with revolver shots to enable the firemen to get water on the fire inside. The new structure was practically gutted.

PACKERS AND RAILROAD SERVICE.

It is said that railroads entering Chicago which have been giving packers a 28-hour freight service on meats and packinghouse products from the Missouri River to Chicago have agreed to combine and lengthen the service to 34 hours. Roads have found it difficult to keep up to the 28-hour schedule, and there has been so much indignation over their inability to move freight and keep their lines open that it is said they will try to get out of their troubles by giving the packers slower service and devote the energy thus saved to other freight. It is also said that they would like to increase the rates on meats and packinghouse products for that haul about 33 1-3 per cent.

MICROSCOPIC TESTS USELESS

Trichinae are Destroyed By Thorough Cooking or Curing

Under the old government meat inspection system microscopic examination of pork, particularly for export purposes, was a feature of the system. This microscopical examination was chiefly for the purpose of discovering the existence of trichinae in the meat. Under the new inspection system the microscopical inspection has been abolished and there has been some criticism of this action, particularly from German sources.

In a statement made public this week with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington declares microscopic examination of pork ineffective and useless as a sanitary measure. While warning the public against the manifest dangers of eating raw pork, the bureau declares that pork need not be condemned merely because of indications of trichinosis.

Trichinous meat thoroughly cooked or thoroughly cured is declared to be perfectly fit for food and just as wholesome as non-infested meat, except of course where the infestation is so severe as to cause extensive pathologic changes.

The information is given that the frequency of trichinosis in hogs in this country averages only from 1 to 2 per cent of the whole number of hogs slaughtered. Less than a thousand cases of trichinosis in man are on record in this country and a large percentage of these were Germans. Out of 6,329 cases of trichinosis in Germany in eight years, 5,456 cases occurred in states where raw pork was an established article of diet and 2,042 cases were traced to meat which had been inspected and passed by German officials as free from trichinae.

Warning is given against the use of raw or insufficiently cooked or cured pork, and this is declared to be all the precaution necessary for consumers against trichinosis.

Government's Official Statement.

The government's official statement, given out with the idea of disabusing the mind of the public as regards trichinae fallacies, and in an effort to educate consumers against the use of raw or poorly cooked or cured pork, contains the following:

In spite of the prevalence of trichinosis among hogs there need be no fear of infection in man if the proper precautions are taken. The danger of infection may be entirely avoided, and only avoided, if pork is not eaten until after it has been thoroughly cooked or thoroughly cured. By either of these means any trichinae which may be present are killed and rendered harmless. Trichinous meat thus treated is perfectly fit for food and just as wholesome as non-infested meat, except in rare instances when the infestation is so severe as to cause extensive pathologic changes.

Microscopic inspection of pork (examining certain portions of the carcasses of slaughtered hogs with the microscope and condemning carcasses in which trichinae are found), on account of the danger of overlooking the parasites in many cases when they may be present, has not proved to be an effective means of preventing trichinosis in countries where it has been employed. Although the chances of infection are greatly reduced through the condemnation of many trichinous hogs which would otherwise be placed on the market, microscopic inspection in another way favors the occurrence of trichinosis by creating a false feeling of security in the minds of the public, many persons believing

themselves perfectly safe in eating raw pork if it has been inspected and passed as free from trichinae.

The experience of Germany, where a very elaborate system is in operation, with a force of inspectors variously estimated at 25,000 to 100,000, fully demonstrates the fact that microscopic inspection is not successful as a means of barring trichinous pork from market. Out of the 6,329 cases of trichinosis occurring in Germany between 1881 and 1898, 2,042 cases (over 32 per cent.) have been traced by Stiles to meat which had been inspected and passed as free from trichinae.

In numerous instances trichinous pork has been microscopically examined as many as twenty or thirty times before the parasites were found, and as it is utterly impracticable to make so many examinations, the unreliability of inspection for trichinae should be obvious to all. Since its uselessness as a sanitary measure is evident, microscopic inspection is not included in the system of meat inspection followed in this country.

Not Guarantee Inspection for Trichinae.

Consumers should understand that the Government mark "U. S. Inspected and Passed" does not guarantee that the meat has been inspected for trichinae. In all cases, therefore, whether pork has been inspected or not, it should be thoroughly cooked or thoroughly cured before it is used for food.

This statement is the concluding portion of a treatise on trichinosis prepared by B. H. Ransom, chief of the division of zoology, Bureau of Animal Industry. In describing the disease he says:

Trichinosis is a disease occurring in man and other animals as a result of eating flesh containing the living larvae of a parasite, commonly known as trichinae. These larvae have been found encysted in the muscles of many different kinds of mammals, most frequently those of omnivorous or carnivorous habits. The occurrence of trichinae in herbivorous mammals, or in those which do not normally eat meat, is very rare, and results only when, abandoning their usual food habits, or accidentally, these animals eat meat which happens to be infested with the parasite, or when as a matter of experiment they are purposely fed such meat.

From the standpoint of public health, the only animals which are of importance in this country as sources of infection and propagators of the disease are hogs and rats. Man becomes infected through eating trichinous pork, hogs become trichinous by eating the trichinous flesh of other hogs or of rats, and rats acquire the parasite by eating the flesh of trichinous hogs or by eating other rats which happen to be infested. The country slaughterhouses where hogs are commonly kept and fed on the offal of slaughtered animals and where rats usually abound are one of the most important factors, if not the most important, in the propagation of infection.

Something About Trichinosis.

After describing the life history and appearance of the trichina parasite and the well-known symptoms of trichinosis, Mr. Ransom says:

The symptoms of trichinosis in hogs are similar to those in the human patient, ordinarily much less pronounced, and recovery usually follows. During the migrations of the worms into the muscles the animal moves with difficulty, the limbs are stiff, and the hind quarters sometimes seem to be paralyzed. There is soreness of the muscles, more or less diarrhoea, and sometimes skin eruptions, so that hog cholera may be suspected by the layman. As a rule, however, the symptoms are so slight that the disease in hogs passes entirely unnoticed.

If the disease is recognized early, the

human patient may be treated with purgatives and vermifuges to expel the worms from the intestines. There is no treatment which will affect the embryos after their migrations are begun.

The frequency of the disease in man depends upon the frequency of infection in hogs used for food, and upon the extent to which insufficiently cooked or raw, imperfectly cured pork is eaten. Nearly a thousand cases have been placed on record or are definitely known to have occurred in this country, and a large percentage of those patients whose nationality has been ascertained were Germans. In certain States of the German Empire the custom of eating raw pork is a common one, and out of 6,329 cases which occurred in that country during the years 1881 to 1898 (as collected by Stiles), 5,456 cases occurred in States where raw pork is an established article of diet.

The frequency of trichinosis in hogs in this country, as indicated by the microscopic examination of pork for export, formerly carried on by this bureau (not because it was considered of value as a sanitary measure, but for the purpose of meeting the requirements of foreign trade), averages from 1 to 2 per cent. In some localities the percentage is higher than this, in others it is less, and there is more or less variation from year to year.

PROMOTING OUR TRADE ABROAD.

George S. Atwood, secretary of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, Germany, is in the United States in the interest of his association. This association is perhaps the best known body of its kind in Europe, and has already done a great work in the promotion of commercial and industrial relations between the United States and Germany. Strange to say, it is apparently less known in this country, where its object should be best appreciated, than it is abroad. Mr. Atwood's visit will serve to acquaint American exporters and manufacturers somewhat more clearly with the work of the association.

The association has a very important membership, including both American and German firms and individuals. Its offices are an information bureau for American concerns seeking to develop trade in Germany, and its officers are constantly at work forwarding American trade interests. During the recent conference of the North tariff commission with the German government authorities the American association provided the United States Commission members with some very valuable material and gave them help which went a great way toward the achievement of an agreement between the two governments.

The association has done some effective work in helping American meat interests in Germany, particularly in connection with tariff and customs matters. During his stay in the United States Secretary Atwood will have conferences with packing interests at Chicago and elsewhere, and hopes to make the association of further assistance to our trade abroad. Mr. Atwood will visit Washington for a conference with government officials, and will later make a tour of the large Western cities, and also of the New England manufacturing centers. He has plans for the development of many lines of American trade in Germany which he will work out with our manufacturers while here.

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.

BOOK SALE

SPECIAL

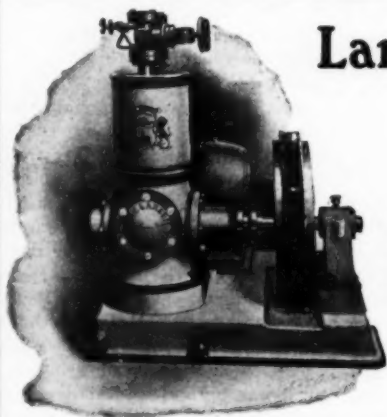
	Publishers' Price	Sale Price
Manufacture of Sausages - - - -	\$ 2.00	\$1.00
Pork Packers Hand Book - - - -	10.00	3.00
Public Abattoirs and Cattle Markets -	10.00	3.00
Thirty Years a Marketman (retail) - -	1.50	1.35
Cottonseed Products - - - -	3.00	3.00
Modern Soaps, Candles and Glycerine -	7.50	7.50
Glue Handling - - - -	1.00	1.00
Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine - -	10.00	3.00
Manufacture of Varnish and Linseed Oil -	5.00	1.00
20th Century Book of Recipes - - -	3.00	3.00

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See Page 48 for Wanted and For Sale Advertisements

TRADE GLEANINGS

Fire on April 24 damaged the packing plant of E. Godel & Sons, at Peoria, Ill.

The branch house of Armour & Company at Monett, Mo., has been damaged by fire.

The Cudahy Packing Company's ice houses at Milwaukee, Wis., have been destroyed by fire.

The Cudahy Packing Company's branch house at Pittsburg, Pa., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,500.

It is reported that Dr. J. A. Fields is interested in the establishment of a new cottonseed oil mill at Giddings, Tex.

The death is reported of George Nye, Jr., president of the George Nye Company, large provision dealers of Springfield, Mass.

Plans have been filed for a new four-story candle factory at Point Breeze, Pa., to be erected by the Atlantic Refining Company.

The tannery of the American Hide and Leather Company at Chicago, Ill., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$150,000.

The Pope Manufacturing Company of Washington, Ga., contemplate the erection of a cottonseed oil mill and a 20-ton ice plant.

The Fairfield Ice and Packing Company, Fairfield, Ill., has been incorporated with \$9,000 capital stock by G. J. Byars, H. Meier and G. W. Hill.

The smokehouse of the Western Packing Company at Alexander avenue, Winnipeg, Canada, has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$5,000.

A warehouse belonging to Libby, McNeill & Libby at their Chicago plant, was destroyed by fire on April 20, causing a loss of \$15,000, fully insured.

The United Dressed Beef Company is making a number of improvements to its plant at New York, N. Y., chief among which is the enlarging of its cooling room.

The Southern Fuller's Earth Company of Somerville, Tex., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by W. N. Mayfield, Sr., John M. Mathis, M. E. Foster and others.

The new packinghouse of the William Zoller Company at Allegheny, Pa., was destroyed by fire, which started in the killing floor, on April 25, causing a loss of \$300,000.

The Southern Leather Company, 305 Market street, Camden, N. J., has been incorporated with \$250,000 by W. B. Wolcott, J. A. Riggins and Charles F. Woodhull for the purpose of tanning leather in all its branches.

A company is being formed at Lancaster, S. C., to have a capital stock of \$60,000 for the purpose of erecting a three-press cottonseed oil mill. The name of the concern is to be the Lancaster Cotton Oil Company.

The Kiowa Cotton Oil Company of Frederick, O. T., has been incorporated by F. Y. Goldsborough, Frederick, O. T.; R. K. Wooten, Chickasha, I. T.; W. A. Wilhelm, Hobart, O. T., and A. Norris, Shawnee, O. T. The capital stock is \$50,000.

The entire plant of the Seacoast Canning Company, leased to the American Can Company, of New York, at North Lubec, Me., was

burned on April 22. The fire was caused by an explosion in the gashouse. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, covered by blanket insurance.

The Hygienic Soap Granulator Company, of Oswego, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to manufacture soaps, etc., by Otis H. Kean, 140 Nassau street; J. F. Almquist, 24 New Chambers street, and L. J. Doolittle, 27 Pine street, all of New York City, N. Y.

The Bryan Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company of Bryan, Tex., recently organized to take over the plan and business of the Bryan Cotton Oil Company, has elected H. O. Boatwright president, E. J. Fountain and W. C. Boyett vice-presidents, W. S. Wilson, Jr., secretary and J. Webb Howell treasurer and manager. The old plant will be increased and a fertilizer factory erected.

AMERICAN MEATS IN VENEZUELA.

Consul James W. Johnson, of Puerto Cabello, reports that the following American packinghouse products are largely imported into Venezuela: Lard, hams, bacon and corned beef in tins. The present wholesale prices are as follows: Lard, \$16.98 per 100 pounds net; hams, \$23.16 to \$24.70 per 100 pounds gross; bacon, \$28.95 per 100 pounds gross. Corned beef, \$2.32 to \$2.51 per dozen one-pound cans. American packers have no agency at Puerto Cabello. The proposal, if carried into effect, to send a representative to the various Latin-American countries for the purpose of establishing business connection, the consul believes cannot fail to bring about good results; but the agent must be conversant with the Spanish language and familiar with South American business methods. In addition to a representative, a liberal amount of attractive advertising matter, printed in Spanish, such as has helped to make packinghouse products popular in the United States, should be also sent out.

FOR FEDERAL FOOD INSPECTORS.

The federal civil service commission has announced the results of its examinations for food inspectors under the new federal law. The examinations were exceptionally severe, and as a result only 30 applicants out of 93 for the position of chemist passed, while out of 1,389 who took the examination for inspector, but 16 were found to have attained the required standing. It is said that the tests were too severe and that the markings will be

PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND VEGETABLES. Governor's Island, N. Y., April 12, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, in accordance with specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, Office of Commissary General, Washington, D. C., February 12, 1907, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 a. m., May 13, 1907, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef required during year beginning July 1, 1907: Levett, McKinley, Preble, Williams, Me.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal. Andrews, Banks, Revere, Rodman, Strong, Warren, Mass.; Adams, Greble, Mansfield, R. I.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, Watervliet Arsenal, West Point, Hamilton, Jay, Niagara, Ontario, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, Wood, H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Hancock, Mott, N. J.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; DuPont, Del.; Howard, McHenry, Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Hunt, Monroe, Myer, Va.; Henry Barracks, San Juan, P. R.; and also by Commissary, Post of San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan of refrigerated beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time, at respective points named, for beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Also proposals for fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during six months beginning July 1, 1907, will be received and opened at same time at West Point, N. Y.; Monroe, Va.; Henry Barracks and San Juan, P. R. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Beef (or Vegetables) to be opened May 13, 1907," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied.

H. B. OSGOOD, Col., Chief Com'y.
A 13, 20, 27, M 4.

re-rated, so that more than the 40 inspectors immediately required will be passed. It is said that no such severe examination was ever before given by the commission for such a position.

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.

The Modern Packing House

A complete treatise on the designing, construction, equipment and operation of a modern abattoir and packing house, according to present American practice, including formulas for the manufacture of lard and sausage, the curing of meats, etc., and methods of converting all by-products into commercial articles

By the late F. W. WILDER

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Early Spring Breakfasts:

Oranges
Swift's Premium Bacon
French Fried Potatoes
Corn Bread
Coffee

"Crisp, Brown,
Nutlike in Flavor."

For breakfasts, luncheons, sandwiches, as a rasher for steaks or fowl—nothing so delicious as Swift's PREMIUM Bacon broiled. From U. S. Government Inspected porkers. There is a distinctness about the cure of Swift's Bacon that makes it always "PREMIUM." If Charles Lamb lived today his theme would be "Broiled Bacon" instead of "Roast Pig." Swift's Premium Bacon broiled well browned and crisp, certainly tastes good. So nut-like in flavor and one of the most valuable of meats. A great aid to digestion. The important thing to remember, is that your dealer gives you Swift's PREMIUM —no other.

What Dr. Van Dyke says about Broiled Bacon.

"What adjectives shall we find to do justice to that riper, richer, more subtle and sustaining viand, broiled bacon? * * * It strengthens the arm while it satisfies the palate. Crisp, juicy, savory; delicately salt as the breeze that blows from the sea; * * * aromatic, appetizing, nourishing, a stimulant to the hunger which it appeases * * * brought by art and man's device to a perfection surpassing nature. All the problems of woodland cookery are best solved by the baconian method."
—In Scribner's for January, 1907.



Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Facsimile of advertisement appearing in leading magazines.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers
Association.

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DR. J. H. SENNER President and Editor

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TO CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS.

The United States Post Office Depart-
ment having raised the rate of postage
on newspapers going to Canada, the
subscription price of THE NATIONAL
PROVISIONER for Canadian subscribers
will hereafter be \$4.00 per year. No
extra charge will be made for unexpired
subscriptions, but renewals will be at
the new rate.

DECEPTION DENOUNCED

Early in the year The National Provi-
sioner called attention to the practice of
certain manufacturers coming under the
provisions of the federal food law, who were
advertising as a government guarantee of
their products the serial number assigned
them when they filed with the Department
of Agriculture their own guarantee to abide
by the law. Some concerns even went so

far as to make this serial number a trade-
mark; many made it the salient feature of
a noisy advertising campaign. The Na-
tional Provisioner at that time called atten-
tion to the deception that was being prac-
ticed, and the attempt in some cases to
claim for this food law serial number a
similarity to the government inspection
stamp under the meat law. The latter is
a government guarantee of purity; the for-
mer merely an indication that the manu-
facturer has promised to be good.

The attitude taken by The National Pro-
visioner is sustained in a public statement
issued last week by Secretary of Agri-
culture Wilson. Our criticism of the con-
duct of offending manufacturers was mild
compared to that of the Secretary, who evi-
dently has provocation for the following
strong language:

"I am thinking, if this outrageous mis-
representation does not cease, that the De-
partment will publish a list bearing the
names of the manufacturers who are indulg-
ing in this campaign of deception. In this
list the Department will state that it has
not analyzed the products represented by
the advertisements, and hence has not actual
knowledge of their purity or impurity, but
that it advises the consuming public to judge
the purity or impurity of the product accord-
ing to the false representations made con-
cerning the guarantee. In other words, manu-
facturers who will deceive the public about
the guarantee will lie about the quality of
their product."

In many instances the deceptive claims
were doubtless due to the ignorance of a
zealous advertising agent. In other cases
the deception was apparently deliberate, no-
tably in the case of a manufacturer whose
product comes into competition with that
of concerns operating under the meat law,
and who tried to cast reflection on the prod-
ucts of the latter, while himself deceiving
the public with claims for a government
guarantee which he did not possess.

THE PRIVATE CAR SYSTEM

The word "pernicious" is invariably used
by sensational writers and other interested
persons in their criticisms of the modern
private freight car system. They appear to
have made the public believe that this sys-
tem of transportation of perishable products
is not only "pernicious," but unlawful. For-
tunately or unfortunately, according to the
point of view, the United States Circuit
Court of Appeals last week handed down a
decision in a rebate case having to do with
private cars, in which the following language
was used:

"Rentals on the basis of wheelage are un-
objectionable, if the parties have entered into
a contract which in all other respects is law-
ful. * * * If the full rate is paid either
in money or money's worth, the parties can-
not be guilty of rebating."

So much for the law as it stands and is
interpreted. The practical side of the private
car question is one which should be more easily
understood by the consuming public. How-

ever often the public may have been told of
the iniquities of the private car system, it
must realize that this system has many times
been its salvation so far as its perishable
food supply is concerned.

The past year has afforded a striking les-
son in that regard. Even now representa-
tives of railroad companies are struggling in
conference with the apparently insurmount-
able problem of car shortage. It is a matter
of recent history how miles of empty freight
cars stood for weeks during the past winter
on distant sidings, while farmers' wheat
rotted on the ground at stations and whole
villages suffered for lack of coal. It is a
matter of present moment that great herds
of Texas cattle are growing thin at loading
points waiting for transportation to northern
feed lots, while the cars that should be pro-
vided are stalled somewhere else.

Meanwhile the meat refrigerator car and the
fruit car and the produce car—operated by pri-
vate concerns on strict business principles—
have transported the perishable food supplies
upon which the population of the cities has de-
pended, and transported them on time and
in condition, so that they might be sold at a
fair price. The refrigerator car has made a
market for producers where no market pre-
viously existed, and has opened sources of
supply to city consumers which they never
had before. The private car companies have
succeeded where the railroad companies have
ignominiously failed. And yet the system is
"pernicious!"

MUTTON COMES HIGH

Conditions in the Chicago sheep market
last week were the most sensational in years
and the same was generally true at other
centers. The highest prices for lambs ever
known in the trade were those of Saturday,
when woolled Colorados brought \$8.80. A year
ago the top was \$7, two years ago \$6.70 and
three years ago \$6.80. The previous high
mark was \$8.20. Nine-cent lambs are pre-
dicted before the crop of spring lambs begins
to come in. Shorn lambs brought 7½ cents
last week and feeders were taken out as high
as 8½ cents, something never before heard
of. The trouble is that the East and Middle
West are bare of stuff and Colorado supplies
affords the only resource for the time being,
while the public appetite for mutton grows
if anything more voracious.

But what's the sheep man's meat is the
meat man's poison. The slaughterer must
have the mutton and he pays the price, though
he can't get it from the retailer any more
than the latter can get it out of the customer.
It's a vanishing margin all around on the
meat marketing end. But the butcher must
look pleasant, even if his smile is not as
broad as that of the plutocratic Colorado lamb
feeder.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

BOILER COMPOSITION.

The claim is made for a boiler composition for preventing incrustation composed of fluid extracts of bark, hemlock and potatoes, mixed with sodium carbonate or a similar alkali. The extracts of barks and potatoes are made separately, by boiling with water, and the other ingredients are subsequently added. Twitch grass and grains may be added to the extracts if desired.

HOW CHILE SALTPETER IS FORMED.

The opinion is commonly held by Chilean miners that the formation of nitrate deposits is due to atmospheric influences, and especially to electricity. It is stated that there is a remarkable amount of mist surcharged with electricity in the Pampas, where the salt-peter is mined, so much so that telephones are deranged. Apparently the ozonized air disengages nitrate of ammonia, which combines with rock salt to form saltpeter.

A NEW TANNING PROCESS.

According to a new and patented process for the tanning of hides and skins, these are treated, after being prepared in the usual manner, with a solution containing aluminium phosphate, an alkali chloride and a small quantity of sulphuric acid, and are finally worked in a soap solution. This process is stated to produce a leather similar to tawed leather. The product is very little affected by water, only a very small quantity of aluminium salt being extracted after long soaking.

GELATINE WITH A DULL SURFACE.

The process for the manufacture of gelatine with a dull surface consists in incorporating with the gelatine, before forming it into sheets, a suitable proportion of starch, from 5 to 20 per cent of the weight of dry gelatine. If the gelatine be then allowed to set on a surface of ground glass, both sides of the sheet are dull; if the mould be of smooth glass, the gelatine will have a bright surface on the side which has been in contact with the glass, but this can be made dull by moistening or soaking in water.

THE FILLING OF SOAPS.

In cold-process soaps, salt solution or pickle can be incorporated to a degree limited almost only by the conscience of the manufacturer. This is especially true of cocoanut oil soaps. Such soaps are justly condemned by all reputable manufacturers. Carbonates of potash and soda are available as filling material, but are undesirable owing to the tendency of soap containing them to effloresce and deteriorate in appearance. Any material, however available otherwise,

that sacrifices the clearness and transparency of the finished soap is likewise precluded from use as filling.

HUNGARIAN SALAMI.

A recipe for Hungarian salami is given as follows: For each 100 pounds use 75 pounds of dark lean pork freed from sinews. This is salted with 2 pounds salt and 23.5 oz. saltpetre for 2 days. It is then well pressed to free it from excess of moisture, after which it is chopped into pieces about the size of a pea; 25 pounds thinly sliced bacon is added, chopped up a little with the meat, and the mixture spiced as follows: One and three-quarter pounds salt, 1/2 pound sugar, 5 1/4 oz. ground pepper, three-quarter ounce paprika. The mixture is thoroughly chopped until the bacon fat is very finely divided, the mass being frequently turned. It is immediately put into narrow beef casings or bung guts. The casings should be filled tightly, avoiding air bubbles, and carefully tied. The finished sausage is then rubbed with salt and put in pickle for 10 days, in a temperature of 54° F; then removed and hung up to dry out for 14 days in a temperature of 60° F. It is finally smoked for 19 days in cold smoke and again hung in a temperature of 60° F. After two or three weeks these sausages are not further affected by heat. Hungarian salami is generally made in cold weather.

SETTLING AND PRESSING OF SOAP.

To press satisfactorily the soap must be in the proper condition. This is a matter of great importance in the use of automatic power presses, wherein from their nature there can be no variation in the power of the stroke, while with foot presses the operator may adapt at will the intensity of the stroke or blow to the character of the soap. The settling change is the crucial stage of the entire procedure of soap-making, and it may be stated that in general the settling change is the resultant of all the influences that have affected the soap during the prior procedure. If the soap is not settled properly, taking into consideration the character of the stock and the consistency desired in the finished product, the defects are bound to show themselves in each successive stage, and finally in pressing.

Confining the attention entirely to the behavior of soap in pressing, it may be stated that a firm-bodied soap should be settled thinner or finer than a softer-bodied soap. Soap from firm-bodied stock, settled coarsely, dries quickly on the racks, lacks flexibility, and under a sudden and powerful blow of the press will invariably fracture, with a resulting large proportion of scrap to be reworked, abuse of the soap dies, added burden upon the operator and lessened output.

Soap from soft-bodied stock, settled thinly, to say nothing of the large nigre which invariably will form if it forms at all, dries slowly on the racks, is soft and adheres to the soap dies. While there may be no loss in scrap such as characterizes the other extreme before described, equally unsatisfactory results in pressing will obtain. These remarks are made to indicate the influence of an improper settle on the behavior of soap in pressing.

NITRATE OF SODA COMBINATION.

At a meeting of the nitrate producers and promoters at Iquique, Chili, on March 31, some concessions were made on both sides. It was then agreed that should 96 per cent of the producers concur by April 3, in forming a new combination on an estimated producing capacity of 3,800,000 tons per year for all of the 147 manufacturing plants, a new agreement would be entered into. At the meeting of April 3 it was found that 99 1/2 per cent were ready to concur.

The prospect of having 3,800,000 tons of nitrate thrown on the market during the next twelve months, while there is no prospect that more than 2,000,000 tons will be consumed during the same period, together with the fear that the Chilean government would legislate against those not entering the combination, was more than the manufacturers were willing to risk. The term of the new combination is for three years, dating from April, 1906, on a basis of a possible producing capacity of all the "oficinas" of 3,800,000 tons yearly, each "oficina" to submit to a pro rata reduction in producing capacity to conform to the consumption of the previous year. The production for the next 12 months will probably be cut down to 2,000,000 tons.

VALUE OF POULTRY MANURE.

Since it has become a fact that the poultry industry in several of its phases is being identified as an important branch of the packinghouse industry, it becomes interesting to study the value of poultry manure and feather waste, of which large quantities accumulate around the poultry departments during the course of a month, or even a week. Analyses of samples of each for the determination of their fertilizing value have shown that poultry manure contained 62.5 per cent of water, 0.83 per cent of lime, 2.13 per cent of alkalis, etc., 0.65 per cent of phosphoric acid, and nitrogen equal to 1.93 per cent of ammonia. The feather waste contained 9.12 per cent of water, 1.25 per cent of lime, 2.74 per cent of alkalis, etc., 1.4 per cent of phosphoric acid, and nitrogen equal to 12.08 per cent of ammonia.

PACKING HOUSE SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS

WOODENWARE AND COOPERAGE
WAX AND PARCHMENT PAPER

TWINKS AND CORDAGE ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
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ROCK AND EVAPORATED SALT

Send us your inquiries
FRED K. HIGBIE CO.

Railway Exchange,

(Members American Meat Packers' Association)

Chicago, Ill.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

A MODERN SPICE GRINDING MILL.

B. Fischer & Co., proprietors of the Fischer Mills, of New York, extend to the trade an invitation to look over their new spice grinding equipment. Several months ago mention was made of some of the facts concerning the new mills being erected for Fischers, but since then numerous changes have been made, which further enable them to perfect the quality of their product.

Any user of ground spices would appreciate an opportunity to look over this plant, and would admire the simplicity of modern



THE FISCHER SPICE MILLS.

methods employed. To avoid the possibility of having various kinds of spices mixed together, Fischers have arranged to grind every kind on a different mill. This avoids any possibility of impure goods going to the trade, as only absolutely pure goods are ground, and their guarantee to this effect is represented by serial number 6657 under the federal food law.

The importation of spices direct from the Indies has increased so during the past few years that Fischers now find it necessary to have a representative who attends to the shipments from Singapore, Calcutta, Hongkong and other far Eastern points.

Despite the fact that the Fischer mills have a daily grinding capacity of fifteen tons of various kinds of spices, their small customers in the meat trade receive the same attention as the larger ones among the big packers. Anyone interested in the preparation of seasonings or the grinding of spices in general should not pass this opportunity of visiting the factory, which is located at Franklin and Greenwich streets, New York City.

PAINT THAT RESISTS WEATHER.

This is the time of year that the plant manager devotes to his annual and necessary job of spring painting and overhauling. The outside of buildings and all structures exposed to the rigors of the winter storms and a year's variations in temperature and weather are in need of fixing up, both for appearance sake and to lengthen their life.

There is a whole lot in the paint that is

used on these jobs, not only in the looks of the work, but for serviceability and economy. One job of painting may last a year and then again it may not. Another may be good for several seasons. The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company some forty years ago discovered that the life of metal and wood could be preserved permanently by the application occasionally of a coating consisting of Ticonderoga flake graphite with linseed oil as a vehicle. The flake, crystalline form of this natural ore, refined to a remarkable degree of fineness, adapts itself perfectly under the sweeping pressure of a paint brush into a shield, protecting and prolonging the life of the linseed oil.

The product has been known for years as Dixon's "Silica-Graphite" paint. The silica is a component part of the flake graphite pigment, and of like formation, being inert and unchangeable by the gases and atmospheric conditions continuously encountered. The natural silica-graphite ore is of remarkable smoothness, permitting in its use as a paint pigment, ease of application and good covering power, which is generally estimated at 500 to 600 square feet to the gallon for metal, and 300 to 400 square feet to the gallon for wooden surfaces. This paint is serviceable and slightly for fences, smokestacks, roofs, cornices, water towers, cars, bridges and all classes of metal and wood construction.

The chief decorative advantage is found in the remarkable ability of the paint to retain practically its rich original color. The Ticonderoga flake graphite ore is of a silvery gray color, and the paint is manufactured in four shades, olive, green, natural, dark red and black, confining the amount of coloring pigments to a minimum, so that at all times there is an evenness of color tone.

The proper application of protective paints is a matter of decided importance, and all specifiers and users of paints should secure a copy of the Dixon Company's folder, "Colors and Specifications," containing practical suggestions for painting new and old work. Particular attention will be given to letters on the subject of "spring painting," addressed to the general offices of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., or to the company's branch offices.

A COTTON OIL MILL AUTHORITY.

Mr. W. E. Copenhaver, whose likeness appears herewith, enjoys a wide reputation as one of the best-versed men on cottonseed separation in the United States. Nearly every cottonseed man either knows Mr. Copenhaver personally or by reputation. Here is a man to whom the industry is indebted for the good and sufficient reason that he aided in no small degree in making the

once insignificant cottonseed the useful, profitable commodity that it is to-day.

Cottonseed separation has been an all absorbing problem with Mr. Copenhaver. Not only has he invented machinery for this work, but he has assisted others to perfect machinery that has added many thousands of dollars to the profit side of the cottonseed oil man's ledger. What was once considered a waste product has now been converted into useful channels, and enters largely into the profits of the oil mill.

Mr. Copenhaver has been a prominent fig-



W. E. COPENHAVER.

ure at crushers' conventions for years, and has devoted years of patient study and experimentation to cottonseed hulling and separation. A visit to any of the up-to-date modern oil mills will show that the results of Mr. Copenhaver's research are manifest on every hand. He is in constant touch with the trade, visiting the largest and most prominent firms at frequent intervals. Mr. Copenhaver is secretary of the Foss Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Ohio, manufacturers of cottonseed oil mill machinery.

ENGINES AND GENERATING SETS.

By the issue of bulletin No. 143, entitled "Generating Sets With Horizontal Engines," the B. F. Sturtevant Company, Hyde Park, Mass., completes its group of publications in its engineering series relating to engines and generating sets. These now comprise one bulletin each covering the following subjects: Vertical enclosed engines, horizontal center crank engines, vertical compound enclosed engines, and one bulletin each descriptive of generating sets equipped respectively with each of the above types of engines.

Places open for good men. Page 48.

80 PAGES ON LUBRICATION

New, fresh information on the modern practice of graphite lubrication. Tells what graphite has done, what it will do, what you can do with it. Copy 88-C FREE.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., JERSEY CITY, N. J.



ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Booneville, Mo.—The Booneville Ice and Laundry Company has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock by W. L. Duck, A. A. Wallace, Lillian Duck and others.

Clinton, Ind.—The Clinton Ice Company has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock by J. E. Beggs, T. G. Beggs, W. H. Johnson, G. S. Johnson and H. H. Dronberger.

Argusville, N. D.—The Argusville Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$4,000 capital stock by J. M. Tusten and others.

Toledo, O.—The Ansted Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by E. Ansted and others.

Memphis, Tenn.—W. B. Marr and others have incorporated the Fox River Butter Company with \$2,500 capital stock.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The Alaska Ice and Cold Storage Company has been organized with \$100,000 capital stock for the purpose of erecting an ice plant. S. W. Woolley is president; M. S. Woolley, secretary; F. O. McFall, vice-president, and F. M. Langford and A. G. Bertritt, directors.

New York, N. Y.—The Arctic Freezing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by Frederick Frisch, 22 East Eighty-ninth street; Jacob V. Bootmann, Plainfield, N. J., and H. R. Robinson, 828 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.

New York, N. Y.—The Amsterdam Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by D. Stack, 530 West 116th street; H. Langen, 2091 Amsterdam avenue, and E. Weissawange, 5199 Broadway.

Utica, N. Y.—The Utica Sanitary Milk Company has been incorporated with \$70,000 capital stock by C. E. Benton and W. D. Middleton, of Utica, and S. J. Weaver, of Deerfield, N. Y.

Union, Ga.—The Union Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by M. P. and T. E. Roane.

Hagerstown, Md.—The Jones Cold Store Door Company has been incorporated with Thomas L. Richard, president; J. V. Jami-

son, vice-president; J. V. Jamison, Jr., secretary-treasurer, and M. Wilson, manager.

Fairfield, Ill.—The Fairfield Ice and Packing Company has been incorporated with \$9,000 capital stock by G. J. Byars, H. Meier and G. W. Hill.

ICE NOTES.

Altoona, Pa.—The plant of the Pennsylvania Ice Company at Cresson was destroyed by fire on April 20. The loss is \$150,000.

Morgantown, W. Va.—Work has commenced on the construction of the new ice plant for the Morgantown Ice Company.

Fort Meade, Fla.—A. Perry is reported as contemplating a six-ton ice plant.

Savannah, Ga.—The retail liquor dealers of this city propose establishing a 40-ton ice plant.

Washington, Ga.—The Pope Manufacturing Company is making extensive improvements to its plant, including the installation of a 20-ton ice plant.

New Orleans, La.—It is reported that the Louisiana Brewing Company will erect an addition to its plant and install new machinery.

Kansas City, Mo.—The John Gund Brewing Company has purchased a site 90 x 143 feet, and will erect a distributing depot at a cost of about \$50,000.

Cambridge, O.—The Cambridge Brewing Company, which is controlled by local men, has just completed the erection of a fine ice plant.

Douglas, Ariz.—Seaman, Perry & Born have organized the Crystal Ice Company for the purpose of erecting an ice plant.

Juniata, Pa.—The Grazier Brothers Ice Company contemplate the erection of a large ice plant near this place.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Guthrie Ice, Fuel & Storage Company has sold its business to Raymond, Porter & Carmony, of Independence, Kan., who will operate same.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Blue Valley Creamery Company of Chicago will establish a large creamery here.

NEPONSET

**THE Strongest—Thickest—
Most Water and Air-proof
Insulating Paper made. Send for
samples and make your own tests.**

F. W. BIRD & SON MAKERS
New York East Walpole, Mass. Chicago Washington

THE COMMERCIAL APPLICATION OF REFRIGERATION.

By Hal Williams, M. Inst. M. E.*

It will perhaps be interesting briefly and generally to point out the way in which the application of refrigeration to industries varies, and to describe in a few words the peculiar uses to which it is put, why it is wanted, and the methods of application which are necessary to insure the best results being obtained.

The use of refrigeration in hotels comprises the cooling of rooms for keeping meat, fruit, vegetables and poultry, receptacles for keeping butter, milk and cream, coolers for containing wine and mineral waters, coolers for refrigerating water for drinking purposes, service refrigerators attached to every larder for keeping prepared food and made dishes in good order and condition before they are placed on the table, and a host of other minor applications which readily occur to the fertile minds of the chefs.

The enormous international trade which refrigeration has bred and fostered now makes it possible for a poulturer to stock his cold rooms with large quantities of foreign game which are brought over in a frozen condition, and to hold them until such time as the market is most favorable for their sale. In the same way fresh fish is kept on ice, while frozen fish is kept packed in boxes at a temperature of 16 deg. Fahr. until it can be thawed out and sold.

Among butchers the science of keeping and maturing meat for sale in large cities is of comparatively recent growth, and now all the best butchers have their cold stores, in which the meat is hung for days at a temperature of 35 deg. Fahr. to mature. When matured it is removed for a day or two into a room having a temperature of 45 deg., in order that the temperature of the meat may gradually rise to such an extent that moisture from the atmosphere will not condense upon it and spoil its appearance. It is extraordinary what a difference in flavor and edibility can be produced in apparently tough meat by maturing it in this way.

The essential feature in all chill rooms

*Read before the Society of Arts.



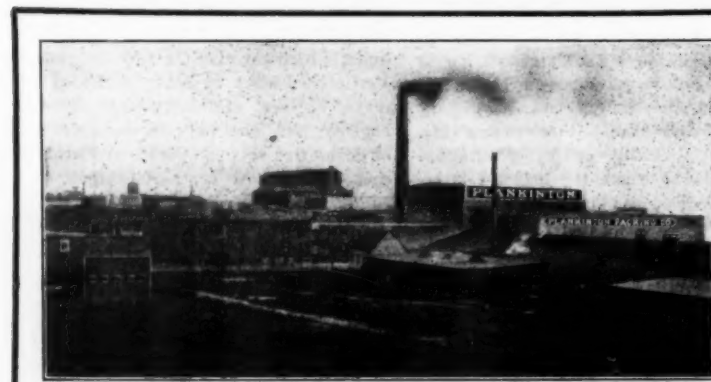
HIGH GRADE ICE TOOLS

GIFFORD-WOOD CO.

Hudson, N. Y. Arlington, Mass.

Chicago Office
14 SO. JEFFERSON ST.

TOOLS REPAIRED



Branches: CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, CINCINNATI,
PHILADELPHIA, ATLANTA, BOSTON

Perfect Insulation

It costs money to experiment. Why not benefit by others' experience? The illustration herewith shows the buildings of the Plankinton Packing Co. of Milwaukee, which are insulated thoroughly with

P & B INSULATING PAPER

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THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY
General Offices, 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

where unfrozen meat or articles of food are kept is ventilation. The ideal refrigerator for a butcher is an east wind. Absence of ventilation means a still and stuffy atmosphere, which in its turn means tainted meat.

There is no doubt also that a cool atmosphere is a great aid to prolonging the life of cut blooms, and in this way refrigeration comes to the aid of the florist. I recently designed some cooling chambers for a large florist, and I am given to understand that in the summer great benefit is derived from keeping the cut blooms in a temperature of 45 deg. during the night, and until they are wanted in the shop for sale.

It is, however, to the horticulturist that refrigeration has come as the greatest surprise and assistance. In the past, plant life has been retarded or advanced by the absence or presence of light and heat, and, by means of artificial heat, both fruit and flowers have been produced out of due season. This out-of-season production has, if possible, been brought to a greater state of perfection by the antithesis of this arrangement, or by the retardation of the development of life by placing the roots in a cold temperature. In fact, it is quite possible to-day to give an order to a horticulturist for a thousand lily of the valley blooms to be delivered at your residence on the 20th of June, July or August next, or in fact any other date, and to pass the interval of time in perfect security that the order will be duly fulfilled.

In the process of brewing it is necessary to cool rapidly the wort or liquid resulting from the mashing of malt and the boiling of the extract with hops after it comes from the coppers and before it is pitched with yeast for fermenting. It is also necessary to cool it and remove the fermentation generated by the action of the yeast microbe. The heat to be removed during the former process is that which has been put into it during the process of manufacture; the heat to be removed during the latter process is caused by a more interesting state of affairs. During the conversion of barley into malt a substance is formed which is known as diastase. This converts the insoluble starch of the barley into a soluble and fermentable sugar, and this sugar, when absorbed as oxygen by the yeast, splits up into nearly equal proportions of CO₂ and alcohol.

The true yeast microbe is a special form of cell whose normal condition of existence is one removed from the air, i. e., anaerobic. It feeds on nitrogenous matter present in the wort and breathes the combined oxygen of the sugar in the malt, splitting it up as described. The fermentable body, therefore, is one capable of giving up its oxygen, and the ferment is the microbe having the power of taking it. Under the action of this microbe the excess of nitrogenous matter is absorbed, fermentability is decreased by the transformation of the sugar, and the beer is made staple by the addition in an active form of the alcohol which was previously present in the maltose in a passive one.

It is a well-known fact among dairymen that the returns of butter from cream are, to a large extent, dependent on the temperature. Thus, if cream is reduced to a temperature of 48 deg. Fahr. before churning, a much larger quantity and a much better quality of butter can be obtained from a given quantity than if it is churned at ordinary temperatures. At the same time, and in



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10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

curious contradistinction, the cream will more readily separate from the milk at a temperature of 160 deg. Fahr. than at any other.

After separation the cream is cooled rapidly until it reaches a temperature of about 50 deg. At this temperature it is run into earthenware vats where it ripens for the churn. Practically it ferments, and owing to this lactic fermentation the temperature rises to 70 deg. in the same manner as with wort in the brewery. In from 15 to 20 hours the cream is ripe and ready to be churned, but in order that the fat globules may not be broken and the butter become oily, and in order that the yield may be as large as possible, the cream is again cooled down to a temperature of 48 deg. In some 45 minutes the churning is completed and the butter floats on the top of the whey in a fine firm condition.

There is another use for refrigeration to be found in drying, and apart from the process benefits, by which is meant the advantages to the material being manufactured, of being able to dry at a low temperature, there is a second and more obvious benefit in drying by refrigeration rather than by heat—and that is, it is more economical. Except in very dry climates the atmosphere is saturated with vapor of water. The amount of this vapor which the atmosphere is capable of holding varies with the temperature, and this is why dew is deposited on the grass at night when the atmosphere is cold and is evaporated again in the morning when the air has been warmed by the sun.

This evaporating principle has from the earliest ages been applied to drying, and when moisture has had to be removed rapidly from an article heat has been applied to it. By this heat the capacity of the surrounding air for absorbing water has been increased, and the moisture has been transferred from

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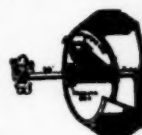
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the article to the air. Were it practical continually to increase the temperature of this air it would be capable of taking up more and more moisture, but it is not practical, and therefore, when the air has become charged with moisture, it either ceases to do any drying or must be allowed to escape to make room for cold air, which in its turn is heated, saturated and goes to waste.

(Concluded next week.)

DECLARES ICE PURIFIES ITSELF.

State Health Commissioner Porter of New York has published a report in which he declares that river ice purifies itself, and that there is less danger from pollution than is popularly supposed. "There are few cases on record, either in this country or abroad," says he, "where intestinal diseases have been traced to ice as the vehicle of infection. Of these we must clearly distinguish between intestinal disturbances caused by decomposing organic matter and diseases such as typhoid fever or cholera caused by the specific germs."

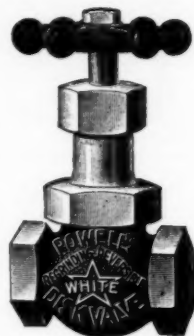
Dr. Porter points out that ice tends to purify itself by reason of its low temperature, which while not directly destructive of bacteria so lowers the vitality of the germs "that they are unable to be sufficiently revived to produce disease." Of even more importance, he thinks, is the duration of exposure to cold. "According to our best authorities," he says,

"we may say in general that bacteria are reduced in number about 50 per cent. after exposure to freezing temperatures for a period of one hour, 90 per cent. after 24 hours and practically 100 per cent. after exposure from two or three weeks. The few that are not killed after exposure for, say, one month, have become so attenuated as to be unable to produce disease."

On the other hand, however, Dr. Porter emphasizes the real dangers of infection "due to handling and distributing, to surface pollution due to the pernicious practice of flooding ice to get a thicker crop, to rains and melting snow washing pollution from the slopes on to the ice already formed, and finally to the dangers of artificial ice when this has been manufactured from contaminated water and delivered to consumers before the natural process of purification has had an opportunity to become active or effective."

PENNSYLVANIA MEAT REGULATION.

The bill introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature providing for the regulation of all abattoirs, retail shops, wagons and all places where meat is slaughtered, stored or sold, has passed the upper house of the legislature. It requires all slaughterhouses and shops to be licensed.



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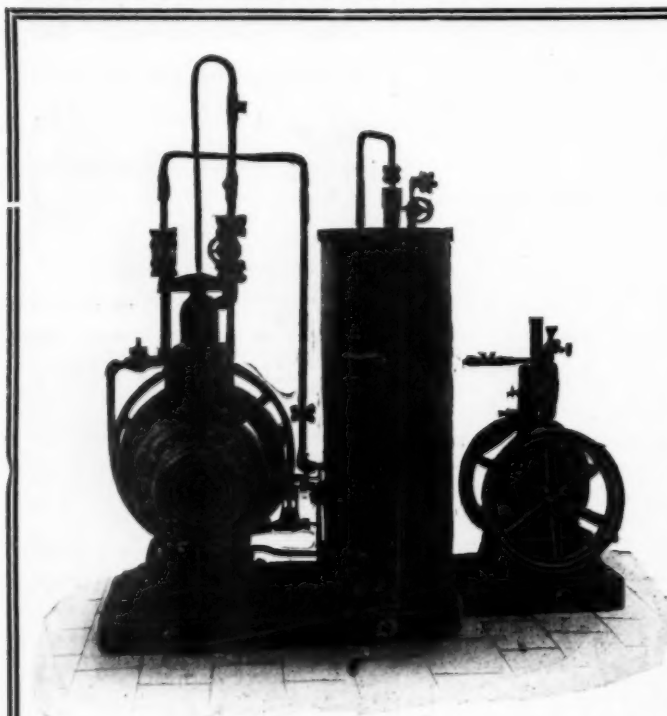
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Our machines are stronger in all working parts, simpler in construction, more efficient in action, cheaper in cost (efficiency considered) than any ammonia compressor on the market.

The essential features of all ammonia compressors are, durability of working parts, efficiency and simplicity of valve construction, and freedom from complications.

We stand ready to guarantee that our COMPRESSOR VALVE, which is a valve and safety head combined, HAS GREATER EFFICIENCY, with the same amount of power expended, THAN ANY VALVE ON THE MARKET.

The Brunswick Condenser has fifty per cent. fewer joints to keep tight. Twenty-five per cent. more condensing power, and (considering efficiency), is very much cheaper than any other make.

Write for detailed drawings of our valves, compressors, condensers, etc., and COMPARE THEM WITH OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

We guarantee every claim we make. We invite a most searching investigation, and finally, we guarantee every plant we install.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tca., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Somewhat Lower Markets—Only Moderate Variations Looked For — Undertone Rather Favoring Buyers—Increased Hog Supplies at Packing Points—Liberal Consignments Prevent Marked Additions to Held Stocks—New Foreign Buying Interest of Restricted Order—Fairly Active Home Demands—Light Speculative Interest—Some Covering of "Short" Sales.

It had not been regarded as probable that the hog products markets would show marked changes in prices in the near future, whatever would happen from the extent of hog supplies marketed at a later period of the season.

The feeling has been, and is, that the products markets would rather favor buyers, from the modified rate of demands for both meats and lard, and from the present rate of marketing the hog supplies. Occasional changes to steadier prices, as noted occasionally through the week, were without especial significance.

The most important decline in prices through the week was in Wednesday's trading, and it was then a matter of about 12 points for lard, 7 points for ribs and 10 points for pork, and as chiefly through closing up deals. The European demands for hog products have been of a careful order. There appears to be a feeling of weakness in Europe concerning prices of some products that until recently had had support from active consumption and well used up stocks.

The opinion is that Europe is having modified business, at least in manufactured goods, and that it has diminished need of raw ma-

terials for their make, but that possibly it is not affected materially, as yet, in its rate of consumption of food products.

It is true that the steady sharp declines in prices upon the English markets, with another break upon them this week of a shilling, in the prices of tallow, can be, in part, accounted for by the increased English home makes of the tallow and larger arrivals expected, for the season, from Australia. Besides that as the prices of the soap stock had been upon a comparatively high trading in the winter months, that there is now a disposition among the soapmakers to bide possibilities of more favorable market conditions for them.

But the fact stands out that there is more hesitancy than at any other time this season, in buying by Europe not only raw material supplies but food products, although that it may be attributed only to apprehensions of market conditions.

There are liberal consignments of both hog meats and lard to the Continental and United Kingdom markets, but the new demands thence upon the Western packing centres for supplies are more to protect actual needs of supplies.

It was observed in our review of the provision market two or three weeks since that some of the continental markets were selling in this country the lard product "short." Since that time these "short" sellers have been able to make a profit. There was noted, this week, a little covering of these "short" sales, but it was not sufficiently general to imply that Europe thought the bottom had been touched on the market.

It would not follow that Europe regarded its business conditions as of a materially less satisfactory order, present or prospective, by its late looking for easier prices. Unquestionably, however, if the high tide of absorption of supplies for consumption, as had in the winter months, had been held along, it would be now necessary for the distributors to the consumers to buy further liberally, notwithstanding their feeling concerning future market conditions.

Despite the more conservative temper of the foreign markets, and its possible effect upon near future market situations, it is in our opinion, for the long run, a market for hog products that will be influenced more by hog supplies.

Whether prices of the products will be materially more in favor of the buyers as the season is advanced than they are likely to be in the near future, depends more upon the willingness of farmers to accept the prices that packers are willing to pay for hogs than from any possibility of a diminished rate of consumption of the products through the remainder of the season.

It is quite likely that the consumption of hog meats and lard is not quite as large, either in this country or Europe, as it was in the active general business period of the winter months, although that commercial affairs were disturbed, in both sections, only slightly, by the late upset financial situations.

But even now consumption in this country is of larger volume than it was at this time last year, however less it is than in the winter months.

THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

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Refiners of the Celebrated
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PURE
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The export movements are likely to be decidedly larger from about this time through to October, than they were last year, in the same time. It will be recollected that the export movements had last season in the summer months were restricted by the government agitation of packinghouses.

It would be clear that under the fairly healthy business conditions, however modified they are, and the prospective good rate of consumption that there is need of a larger hog supply from this along through to the fall months than that had last year, in the corresponding time; therefore, that the expectations of the future hog supply which had, in some degree, influenced "short" selling of the products, should not have the ordinary significance for bearishness in their prices.

The arrivals of hogs at the packing points since March 1 have been about 250,000 head more than in last year for the corresponding time, and they are now somewhat more than it was thought they would be in this busy farm work season of the year.

From the fact that the farmers are finding time to market a very fair volume of hogs and that the average weight of the hogs exceeds that of last year, there is greater reason to suppose that there is a considerable hog supply to be marketed.

If the packers do not sit down upon the prices of the hogs it is quite probable that the hog marketing in the summer months will materially exceed that of last year for that time.

Just now the hog supplies are pretty closely bought up, with little change in their prices, or as they show alternately easier and steadier prices. There is, now, increasing competition for the hog supplies from the shippers with the packers, and this implies the growth of the home consumption from the Lenten season.

The speculation in pork, ribs and lard has not been, this week, of more than an ordinary order, and it has been mainly in protecting contracts. The significance of the speculation is that all of the later months are dealt in at better prices than those prevailing for the earlier months, however lower all around the market is than it was a few days since.

The consumption of compound lard is of a brisk description, but there is not active buying of it by the distributors. The distributors of the compound lard had in the winter months, when the market prices for the product were advancing, bought largely ahead supplies of it, and now that the market price is influenced by the easier lard market, they are waiting for settled conditions all around. The distributors, therefore, meet the consumers' wants of the compound lard from held stocks. There is, now, some irregularity to the prices of the compound lard, with here and there a lower trading basis accepted in order to get some new trading.

The compound makers, however, continue having high cost cottonseed oil against a reduction in the prices of compound lard, and little probability that the oil prices will be materially cheaper. The production of prime quality cottonseed oil seems to be steadily closely absorbed, either on wants of the compound makers or by the European market. Therefore the late sharp declines in the prices of tallow, grease, palm oil and coconut oil, and the consequent slackened buying interest of soapmakers in cottonseed oil is without material effect upon values of the cotton oil.

In New York there is moderate trading for export at somewhat unsettled prices. Sales of 225 bbls. mess at \$17.50@18.25; 425 bbls. short clear at \$17.50@19; 175 bbls. family at \$19@19.50. Western steam lard has had moderate export attention at easy prices. There have been increased offerings to sell at prices somewhat in favor of buyers; sales of 1,100 tcs. part at \$8.80, closing at about \$8.80@8.85. City steam lard is in fair demand at irregular prices; quoted at \$8.30@8.37½. Compound lard is selling at irregular prices, in order to increase the business, which has been of unsatisfactory volume on

account of apprehensions of the pure lard market; car lots quoted at \$8.12½@8.37½. In city meats, there is restricted trading in pickled bellies, with quotations of 10½¢. for 12 lbs. ave., 10½¢. for 14 lbs. ave., 10½¢. for 10 lbs. ave. and 11¼¢@11½¢. for smoking average. Pickled shoulders quoted at 8½¢@9¢. Pickled hams at 11½¢@12½¢.

Exports from Atlantic ports last week: 4,527 bbls. pork, 10,132,020 lbs. meats, 17,513,543 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 3,206 bbls. pork, 13,820,648 lbs. meats, 11,749,640 lbs. lard.

From November 1, 90,987 bbls. pork, 255,728,460 lbs. meats, 331,676,909 lbs. lard; corresponding time in the previous season, 107,365 bbls. pork, 324,250,289 lbs. meats, 378,608,940 lbs. lard, including for the United Kingdom, 25,474 bbls. pork (25,038 bbls. previous season), 213,906,967 lbs. meats (254,425,405 lbs. previous season), 151,116,670 lbs. lard, 149,629,642 lbs. previous season), and to the Continent, 10,670 bbls. pork (17,500 bbls. previous season), 33,299,115 lbs. meats (59,303,994 lbs. previous season), 129,458,125 lbs. lard (189,918,547 lbs. previous season).

Decrease in exports from November 1 equal to 3,275,600 lbs. pork, 46,932,031 lbs. lard, 68,521,829 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—There is little buying interest in tierced lots, which, however, are scarce and firm in price. The barreled lots are in moderately active demand at steady prices. Quotations: city extra India mess at \$19@20. Barreled, mess at \$19@17; packet, at \$11@11.75; family, at \$14@14.75.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, April 24, 1907, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 201,172 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 5,214 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 14,411 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 11,889 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 44,038 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 178,535 lbs.; Gibar, Cuba, 36,192 lbs.; Grenada, W. I., 586 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 282,250 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 18,663 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 1,325 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 695 lbs.; La Paz, Bolivia, 1,160 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,206,061 lbs.; London, England, 34,750 (Concluded on page 44.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ended April 20, 1907, with comparative tables.

	PORK, BARRELS.		From Nov. 1, 1906.
	Week April 20, 1907.	Week April 21, 1906.	
United Kingdom ...	875	805	25,474
Continent ...	969	423	10,670
South and Cen. Am. ...	521	483	11,251
West Indies ...	1,132	1,385	37,196
Br. No. Am. Col. ...	918	29	6,005
Other countries ...	12	22	391
Totals ...	4,527	3,206	90,987

	MEATS, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1, 1906.
	Week April 20, 1907.	Week April 21, 1906.	
United Kingdom ...	8,831,442	11,713,400	213,906,967
Continent ...	1,077,523	1,796,637	33,299,115
South and Cen. Am. ...	38,875	34,800	1,737,013
West Indies ...	177,178	276,842	6,376,871
Br. No. Am. Col. ...	2,800	29	81,775
Other countries ...	4,200	29,100	326,719
Totals ...	10,132,020	13,820,648	255,728,460

	LARD, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1, 1906.
	Week April 20, 1907.	Week April 21, 1906.	
United Kingdom ...	7,261,006	5,863,705	151,116,670
Continent ...	8,776,238	4,779,082	129,458,125
South and Cen. Am. ...	373,210	428,130	16,929,171
West Indies ...	1,023,249	679,233	32,201,357
Br. No. Am. Col. ...	30,340	400	280,906
Other countries ...	49,500	8,039	1,681,620
Totals ...	17,513,543	11,749,640	331,676,909

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From:	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York ...	2,646	4,596,325	6,413,550
Boston ...	162	2,578,275	820,899
Portland, Me. ...	5	1,220,855	279,250
Philadelphia ...	1,180	309,062	5,083,601
Baltimore ...	—	44,000	1,054,341
New Orleans ...	331	22,175	397,400
Newport News ...	—	—	418,259
St. John, N. B. ...	203	1,270,800	807,425
Galveston ...	—	21,503	2,115,988
Mobile ...	—	72,025	122,800
Totals ...	4,527	10,132,020	17,513,543

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
	From Nov. 1, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs. ...	18,197,400	21,475,000	3,275,600
Meats, lbs. ...	235,728,460	324,250,289	68,521,829
Lard, lbs. ...	331,676,909	378,608,940	46,932,031

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce ...	2/	3/	13c.
Canned meats ...	10/	15/	13c.
Oil cake ...	8c.	10c.	8c.
Bacon ...	10/	15/	13c.
Lard, tierces ...	10/	15/	13c.
Cheese ...	20/	25/	2M
Butter ...	25/	30/	2M
Tallow ...	10/	15/	13c.
Pork, per barrel ...	1/8	2/0	13c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, April 20, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Butter.	Tea & Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
1 Majestic, Liverpool ...	643	1154	127	104	269	1497		
9 Cedric, Liverpool ...	144	767	50	2	210	1600		
Armenian, Liverpool ...	1393	901	85	29	2	1960		
2 Umbria, Liverpool ...	365	1008	131	34	50	1253		
* Minnehaha, London ...		321		151	150	7885		
* St. Louis, Southampton ...		815			70	1145		
* Caledonia, Glasgow ...	250	717	199		182	717		
10 Burnby, Dunkirk ...								
Titian, Manchester ...		90						
8 Batavia, Hamburg ...				390	1050	5275		
Lord Erne, Hamburg ...					325	100		
Rhein, Bremen ...				100				
Breslau, Bremen ...		25		210	100	350		
Bradenburg, Bremen ...				25				
3 Mohawk, Antwerp ...	8675	280	5	135	466	3865		
Vaderland, Antwerp ...	6464	144	70	310	230	4550		
4 Potsdam, Rotterdam ...	9714	185	28	5	1154	1050		
Lord Erne, Rotterdam ...	947							
Petersburg, Rotterdam ...						100		
La Savoie, Havre ...					25	500		
Burnby, Havre ...					320	399		
Sylvie, Bordeaux ...					111	809		
5 Algeria, Marseilles ...	550				50	290		
6 Massilia, Marseilles ...	825							
7 Hellig Olav, Baltic ...		436	95	248	100	490	2100	
Luisiana, Mediterranean ...		50					475	
Fried. der Grosse, Mediterranean ...		355				70	715	
Sicilian Prince, Mediterranean ...							500	

Total ... 28712 1258 7248 762 1003 928 6449 39985
Last week ... 31348 413 6699 533 595 367 6389 47735
Same time in 1906 ... 29911 4187 78017 100 491 1077 1041 3295 36230

Last year's tallow, 264 pkgs.

1.—325 pkgs. tallow. 2.—200 pkgs. tallow. 3.—150 pkgs. tallow. 4.—110 pkgs. tallow. 5.—575 pkgs. tallow. 6.—350 pkgs. tallow. 7.—75 pkgs. tallow. 8.—23 pkgs. tallow. 9.—30 pkgs. tallow. 10.—320 pkgs. tallow.

*Cargo estimated by steamship company. †Bacon only.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been hit hard this week by a variety of depressing features, largely as an outcome of steadily declining foreign markets, and the statistical situations as in favor of the soapmakers.

It would be well understood that soapmakers would take all chances of lower priced raw soap materials, considering that they have been unable for many months to arrange the prices of manufactured goods alongside the cost of tallow, greases, etc.

The disposition on the part of the soapmakers in this country and Europe, for some weeks, has been to produce manufactured goods in sufficient quantities only for prompt needs of them, and not to permit the ordinary accumulations of them on their hands, as reasoning that it was poor policy to load up with their manufactured products on the late high cost of raw materials.

The conservative buying of raw materials for two or three weeks has had this week decided effect upon market values in favor of buyers.

Moreover, the depression of the tallow and grease markets has been added to by the features we have alluded to in this review within a fortnight, or the increasing makes of tallow in the English markets, as well as in this country, the expectation of the foreign markets that Australia will ship them much more tallow from this along through the season than it did last year, and the reduced cost of palm oil.

Besides, we think that the business conditions of Europe have had a somewhat modified tone since the period, several weeks since, when financial situations were upset, and that manufactured goods have been needed for consumption in a more moderate way.

It had appeared only a question of time when there would be relaxation from the high prices of the winter months, for not only raw materials for use of manufacturers, but for food products. Extreme high prices, as well as extreme low prices, always bring well understood consequences of diminished or enlarged consumption, and finally effect upon trading prices.

The much lower prices everywhere for tallow, this week, is not a surprising circumstance from the line of developments that has been noted.

As to whether bottom prices has been touched, after the radical declines in prices, on the tallow market, is not clear, although

it would seem as if after the sharp yielding of the values, made in the prices, and the considerable supplies of city hogsheads that have been taken up at the reduced prices, that it would not be improbable that the worst of the depression is over.

With the beginning of the week New York city hogshead tallow was sold down to 6c., which was a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; the local soapmakers then bought 100 hhds. and a soapmaker at the East also 100 hhds., both lots at 6c. On Wednesday there was another decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and fully 400 hhds. city sold at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., of which 200 hhds. went to a soapmaker at the East, and 200 hhds. to a local soapmaker.

The current price of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for New York city hogshead tallow is quite 1c. lower than the price for it about four weeks since, when it sold at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for April delivery. Indeed, deliveries by city melters on these old sales at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. are even now taking place.

The weekly contract deliveries will be made at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

The breakup in the market leaves the prices for most other grades of the tallow in a somewhat nominal position. There are offers to sell essentially everything in the list, country made, ordinary to prime qualities, and city made, also, in tierces, at prices to conform to the decline noted for the city hogsheads, but buyers are scarce, and seem to be nonplussed concerning the entire situation of affairs. It is for instance hard to get bids over 6c. for prime country made, tierces, and there are some special lots on offer at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The range for country made is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to quality, excluding the price of exceptional lots.

There was a sale early in the week of 100 tes. city edible at 7c., but it is doubtful if it could be sold at the close of the week within $\frac{1}{8}$ c. of this price, yet to 7c. asked, government inspected, although it must be considered that the situation, just now, is a nominal one. There are offers to sell out of town edible, or equal to it, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but not government inspected quality.

Chicago sold some loose tallow at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The London auction sale on Wednesday showed from 9d. to 1s. decline, at which 1,750 casks were offered and 800 casks sold. While it is considered that there was considerable on offer at this London sale, yet it must not be lost sight of the fact that there was more interest from buyers than noted in the previous week.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is under neglect, and it is lower for sales. Bids have been reduced in New York to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and the asking price is 9c. There was a car lot sold early in the week at 9c.

The pressers are getting more of the stearine to sell, as they are finishing their April deliveries. Not much had been sold ahead for May.

The compound makers' demands are small, partly in hopes of a market price more in their favor, but, as well, on account of restricted new demands for compound lard except at lower prices, and the fact that some of the compound makers have lowered the price for the compound lard in order to get business in it.

LARD STEARINE.—Nothing very definite to this market. Absence of demand from the lard refiners. About 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. quoted.

GREASE.—The market is lower for the week. Any quoted prices must be, however, considered as nominal until buyers and sellers both get away from the confusion incident to the sharp break in prices of tallow. Quotations: Yellow at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; house at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; bone at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; "A" white at 6@6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; "B" white at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Chicago has sold choice white at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and brown at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Upset in prices and wholly nominal, at present, at about for yellow 6c. White at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Very little business on the moderate supplies, and Europe closely taking up the offerings.

OLEO OIL.—Rotterdam has been buying not only oleo oil, but cottonseed oil more freely, which implies that it is having seasonable trading in butterine. Rotterdam quoted at 58 florins. New York at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for choice, and 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for No. 3 grade.

Later.—There are some reports that oleo oil has just been sold at Rotterdam at a decline to 56 florins.

COCOANUT OIL.—Small stocks keep prices firm for spot lots. But the future deliveries favor buyers, on the temper of foreign markets. Cochín at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. spot; 10@10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. May arrival; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10c. April to June shipments; Ceylon, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. spot; 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. May and June arrivals; 9c. April to June shipments.

PALM OIL.—Favors buyers in price. There are only small sales. Red at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ @7c. Lagos at 7@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

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CORN OIL.—At the late reduction in prices demands fail to improve. Quoted at \$5.15@5.30 for large and small lots.

LARD OIL.—Manufacturers are rather freer buyers at easier prices. Prime quoted at 74@77c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Small export business and moderate sales to local consuming sources. Quotations: 20 cold test at 95c.; 30 test at 85c.; 40 test at 72c.; prime at 60c.; dark at 50c.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

E. R. Carhart, of E. H. Dougherty & Company, has been elected member of the New York Produce Exchange Board of Managers. Mr. Carhart takes the place in the Board made vacant by the resignation of A. J. Toomey, who is now secretary of the new General Securities trading interest on the floor.

It must be said that the Board of Managers has secured as a member a very clear-headed, energetic merchant by inducing Mr. Carhart to be one of their number.

It is appreciated by the entire trade in packinghouse products that Mr. Carhart has been especially active in their interests in the recent confusion of government officials concerning the operation of the new government inspection laws, and that his efforts led to the straightening out of many perplexing questions.

Mr. Carhart has been with the old firm of E. H. Dougherty & Company since boyhood, and he is now the leading man of the business.

Memberships about \$400.

There are a good many buying orders for the various securities now traded in at the Produce Exchange, but the trouble is, just now, that there are not a sufficient number of sellers for an all-around business.

It is conceded that a larger representation of "curb" brokers on the floor, who would have the securities to sell, is necessary for an active run of trading in the list of securities. These "curb" brokers are coming in as members slowly but steadily. There are nine new applicants for memberships among them.

The cottonseed oil trade at the New York Produce Exchange has appointed a committee composed of John Aspegren, E. S. Whitman, W. A. Stoltz, W. R. Cantrell and C. S. Kuh, to suggest such changes in the trading rules as seem necessary for action of the entire trade.

Visitors: R. F. Chic, New Orleans; W. Atkinson, London; Alfred Auguste, Cape Hayti; Arnold Goodwin, Manchester, Eng.; James Stevenson, London; C. Finglase, P. R. Freeman, Galveston, Tex.; E. W. Shields, Kansas City.

Proposed for membership: Juan L. Bray, Dillon Brown.

At a meeting of the members of the Exchange the following nominating committee of nine members was selected to name officials for the ensuing year: Frank Brainard, P. P. Williams, Frank A. Ferris, A. E. Barclay, F. I. Maguire, S. L. Finlay, L. W. Forbell, D. S. Jones and Charles B. Gale.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

lbs.; Manchester, England, 35,485 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 24,547 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 28,633 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 87,870 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 75,500 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 15,261 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 3,019 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 5,248 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 12,833 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,830 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,361 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 233,100 lbs.; Gibrara, Cuba, 14,515

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lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6,706 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,373 lbs.; Grenada, W. I., 6,099 lbs.; Kingston, West Indies, 3,083 lbs.; La Paz, Bolivia, 1,166 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 2,208 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 791,140 lbs.; London, England, 218,978 lbs.; Manchester, England, 12,341 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 4,529 lbs.; Martinique, Island of, 3,900 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 860 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,400 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 904 lbs.; St. John's, N. F., 8,065 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 703,458 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 7,875 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 117,850 lbs.; Bristol, England, 112,150 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 16,000 lbs.; Bilbao, Spain, 6,830 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 53,073 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 36,761 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 2,800 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 13,200 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 2,750 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 33,309 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 15,585 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 24,378 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 14,021 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 11,478 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 56,011 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 16,500 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 3,006 lbs.; Gibrara, Cuba, 157,124 lbs.; Grenada, W. I., 42,163 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 137,628 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 3,557 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,107 lbs.; Havre, France, 65,193 lbs.; Iquique, Peru, 42,525 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,222 lbs.; La Paz, Bolivia, 1,200 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 10,480 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,260,053 lbs.; London, England, 529,529 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 44,100 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 6,200 lbs.; Manchester, England, 514,633 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 148,929 lbs.; Martinique, Island of, 35,100 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 32,000 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 17,167 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 81,084 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 10,500 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 125,113 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 823,120 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 36,870 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 40,610 lbs.; Southampton, England, 125,250 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 45,416 lbs.; St. John's, Newfoundland, 33,074 lbs.; Sierre Leone, Africa, 4,057 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 8,701 lbs.; Tunis, Algiers, 15,400 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 8,281 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chili, 36,500 lbs.; Yokohama, Japan, 6,000 lbs.

PORK.—Amsterdam, Holland, 3 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 162 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 29 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 174 bbls.; Grenada, W. I., 230 bbls., 10 tes.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 7 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 211 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 5 tes., 40 bbls.; Liberia, Africa, 8½ bbls.; Martinique, Island of, 30 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 85 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 156 tes.; St. John's, N. F., 1,855 bbls.

Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 240 bbls.; St. Croix, W. I., 13 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Export of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, April 24, 1907, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 345 bbls., 25 tes.; Amsterdam, Holland, 21 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 75 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 196 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 174 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 tes.; Colon, Panama, 45 bbls., 31,880 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 80 bbls.; Emden, Germany, 60 bbls.; Grenada, W. I., 1,930 lbs., 86 bbls., 130 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 65 tes.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 12 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 35,138 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 100 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 74 bbls., 18 tes.; Liverpool, England, 2,280,983 lbs., 110 tes.; London, England, 548,800 lbs., 50 tes.; Liberia, Africa, 11 bbls.; Melbourne, Australia, 35 tes.; Manchester, England, 3,011 lbs.; Martinique, Island of, 140 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 27 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 45 bbls.; St. John's, N. B., 1,137 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 223 bbls.; Southampton, England, 211,900 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 45 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 35 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 400 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 400 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 50 tes.; Liverpool, England, 160 tes.; London, England, 350 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,724 tes.; St. John's, N. F., 80 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,520 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 3,100 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 15,060 lbs.; Grenada, W. I., 9,367 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 990 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,400 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 12,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5,410 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,900 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 3,275 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 64,656 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 2,586 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 11,400 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 218,569 lbs.; London, England, 114,665 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 220,511 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 23,296 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 55,445 lbs.

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WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Well Sustained Market Through Export Demand—Unimportant Buying Interest from Home Sources—Some Covering of Contracts—New Speculation of a Restricted Order—May "Short" Interest Probably of a Very Moderate Order—Fairly Important "Short" Interest in July.

We noted in our previous week's review that there had been about 25,000 barrels contracted for, as new business, by foreign markets, of the present crop, from May to September deliveries. With further buying it is computed that fully 45,000 barrels have been taken up within a fortnight by foreign markets, chiefly for May, July and September deliveries. This export business is back of the strong market noted all through this week and in the previous week, for the present crop.

It will be understood, as was observed last week, that the edible oils have been under chief demand of the foreign markets, more especially the white and butter grades. But there has been, as well, some business in prime yellow on foreign account. The trading has been done with the Rotterdam, Marseilles and north of Europe markets fairly generally, and in a degree, but moderately, by comparison, with England.

There is some demand for the off grade oil from Germany, but we cannot learn that business is, as yet, accomplished in it, although a few offers to buy are very close to the asking price or within $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. of it.

With such late business as has been with the foreign markets, and the indications of further demands, there is, now, every probability that the export movements out of this country for the season entire, will closely approach those of the previous year. A few months since no one in the trade ex-

pected that the export movements this season would come within 100,000 barrels of those of the previous year, because of the seemingly high prices and the lower cost of some other soap materials in the foreign markets.

Already this season the exports are within 20,000 barrels of those of the previous year at this time. The buying at present on export account is greater than it was last year at this time. The foreign buying interest is now, however, more in the edible grades than it was then.

It had been supposed unlikely that enough of the edible oils could be produced this season to meet all needs of foreign markets, in connection with the enlarged wants this season of that class of stock by our home compound makers. It has been, however, fortunate that the sections that had prime seed to crush this season are likely to keep crushing to a later period of the season than usual, by which it is possible to meet current foreign demands for future deliveries.

It is clear that all of the prime oil that can be produced this season will be needed at satisfactory prices to the selling interest, either to home or foreign markets.

It is observed that all of the foreign markets that use the better grades of the oil have been able to secure this season about as much of them as they got last year. Indeed, some of the abroad markets have used this year an increased quantity of the oil. Any loss of trading has been with the markets that use the soap grades. Rotterdam has taken, this season, close to 200,000 barrels, and this is all of high grades, necessarily so for butterine making. Last year to this time Rotterdam had taken only about 160,000 barrels.

Even Marseilles has bought this year quite

as much as it bought last year, to this time, which would be chiefly of grades under edible qualities, or some 65,000 barrels.

It is now conceded, as it had been claimed, that the production this year is a larger one than that of the previous year, notwithstanding the great loss in production from the inferior quality of a good part of the seed supplies in most sections outside of Texas and the territories. The production is as large as it is because of the greater sized cotton crop than the government estimate of it.

The fact remains, however, that a more closely sold up cotton oil production is rarely observed at this time of the season. As it looks now the surplus supplies of the oil to be carried over into next season will be much less than the average volume carried over.

The cottonseed oil market, by reason of its supply position, with the firm prices consequent upon it, was never before so well situated as it is at present, to pay less than ordinary attention to yielding prices for some other soap materials.

It could be said, of course, that if the other soap materials were less depressed in price that cottonseed oil would be even stronger in price than it is. But the fact remains that cottonseed oil is at well sustained prices, and that tallow and greases have had a bad breakup in prices.

Our idea is, and it has been expressed before, that some portion of the trade regards the tallow and grease markets as of too much significance in connection with the cottonseed oil market, particularly at this period of the year. In our opinion it is only as foreign demands may be checked for the soap grades of the cotton oil by declining tallow and grease markets, that the market

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tendency of the latter products has especial significance with the cottonseed oil trading.

The home soapmakers' consumption of cottonseed oil for an entire season could not possibly get beyond 400,000 barrels, and it is nearer 325,000 to 350,000 barrels in most seasons.

As the demands for cottonseed oil, on export account, are now mainly for the edible grades of the oil it does not make especial difference with holders' views that tallow and greases have sharply declined in price, particularly as there does not appear to be any marked surplus holding in this country of even the off grades of the oil.

But it may as well be noted here that tallow has tumbled in price this week fully $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound, and that within four weeks it has gone off fully 1c. per pound. The English market broke, this week, another shilling in its tallow prices, and immediately upon the receipt of the news the New York city hoghead tallow sold down to $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. for 400 hhd's; last week's price for it was $6\frac{1}{4}$ c., and the price about this time last month was $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. All of this hoghead tallow is sold with a charge for the packages, and equals about 6 1-16c. in tierces, packages free.

It makes a strange position that of grease prices standing lower than those of cottonseed oil, and the prices for tallow as only slightly higher than those for the oil.

If the soap grade of the oil were depending upon foreign demands they would at once be affected to lower prices.

Prime cottonseed oil on the spot, say at 46c. per gallon, equals a fraction more than 6c. per pound, while with it at $42\frac{1}{2}$ c. for off oil, which is a better comparison for soapmakers' consideration there is equaled a fraction more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb for the oil. On the other hand, good quality of yellow grease could be had at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. The home soapmakers, of course, prefer the grease for use, on account of its greater body quality. Ordinarily the home soapmakers would pay at least $\frac{1}{4}$ c. more money for grease than for cottonseed oil.

In most seasons the course of the tallow, greases and, indeed, even of the lard market, with developments in them corresponding to those noted, would have a bad effect upon the cottonseed oil market. But this season the cottonseed oil market stands out as most independent of other market positions, as well as the most peculiar one ever had by the trade.

What the oil market may do on its supply basis, particularly if the speculators get alarmed over any "short" sales they have made, is impossible for any one at present to figure upon.

It is thought that the "short" interest in the May option is a small one, but it is believed to be important in July, in the New York market.

There is little in the way of trading in New York outside of the export business and a very ordinary amount of business with home sources. The lard market and compound lard trading are not in shape for compound makers' interest in buying the oil, and the tallow and grease markets are against the soapmakers using the oil.

Nevertheless, when deliveries are made upon old contracts with foreign markets and to our home compound makers and soapmakers, it is found that there is not enough sur-

plus supply of the oil for sale to disturb the prices for it, and that the refiners are able to accumulate only a moderate surplus for future consumption.

Although the statistical position of the oil is favorable, yet the speculators naturally do not care to venture in trading materially. The new speculative buying is, therefore, very slack, and restricted more to protecting contracts.

In a speculative way the market is likely to drift along in dulness, unless something turns up from the "shorts," until the season of the year when some sort of figuring can be indulged in concerning the new cotton crop.

There is not much crude oil on urgent offer, and the dealings in it are of a limited order. There have been sales of about 20 tanks in the Southeast at $35@36$ c., basis prime. There is every encouragement from the supply position for the mills to produce as long as possible this season, and it is well understood that some of the Southwest mills will keep on producing well into the summer months.

New York Transactions.

The market at the close of the previous week (20th) was slow, with little change in prices, and no pressure to sell. Sales were 100 bbls. prime yellow, May, at $45\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. October at $40\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 do. at $40\frac{1}{2}$ c.; closing prices: April at $45\frac{1}{2}@46\frac{1}{2}$ c.; May at $45\frac{1}{2}@45\frac{3}{4}$ c.; July at $44\frac{3}{4}@45$ c.; September at $44@44\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October at $40@40\frac{1}{2}$ c.; December at $36@37$ c.

Off yellow, April at $42@43\frac{1}{2}$ c.; May at $41\frac{1}{2}@43\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Good off yellow, April at $43\frac{1}{4}@43\frac{3}{4}$ c.; May at $42@42\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Monday the market opened firm, but closed easy and dull. Sale of 100 bbls. prime yellow, July at $44\frac{1}{4}$ c.; closing prices: prime yellow, April at $45@46$ c.; May at $44\frac{3}{4}@45\frac{1}{4}$ c.; July at $44@44\frac{1}{4}$ c.; September at $43\frac{3}{4}@44$ c.; October at $39\frac{1}{4}@40$ c.; December at $35\frac{3}{4}@36\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Off yellow, April at $41@43$ c.; May at $41@43$ c.

Good off yellow, April at $43@43\frac{1}{2}$ c.; May at $41\frac{1}{2}@43\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Tuesday the market opened easy, but closed firm at an advance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. under some further export demand. Sales of 200 bbls. prime yellow, May at $45\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 200 do. at $45\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 bbls. July at 44 c.; 800 bbls. September at $43\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 do. at $43\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 400 do. at $43\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 bbls. October at $39\frac{1}{2}$ c.; closing prices: prime yellow, April at $45\frac{1}{4}@46$ c.; May at $45\frac{1}{2}@45\frac{3}{4}$ c.; July at $44\frac{1}{2}@44\frac{3}{4}$ c.; September at $43\frac{1}{2}@43\frac{3}{4}$ c.; October at $39\frac{1}{2}@39\frac{3}{4}$ c.; December at $35\frac{3}{4}@36\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Off yellow, April at $41@43\frac{1}{2}$ c.; May at $41@43$ c.

Good off yellow, April at $42\frac{3}{4}@43\frac{1}{2}$ c.; May at $42@43\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Wednesday the market was slightly easier, with a light amount of trading. Sales of 500 bbls. prime yellow, May at $45\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 do. at $45\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 300 bbls. July at $44\frac{3}{4}$ c.; closing prices: prime yellow, April at $45\frac{3}{4}@46\frac{1}{4}$ c.; May at $45@45\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July at $44\frac{1}{4}@44\frac{3}{4}$ c.; September at $43\frac{1}{4}@43\frac{3}{4}$ c.; October at $39\frac{1}{4}@39\frac{3}{4}$ c.; December at $35\frac{1}{2}@36\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Off yellow, sale 100 bbls. April at 43c.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Cable Address
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Office, CINCINNATI, O.
Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

"call" prices: April at 42@43½c.; May at 41@42c.

Good off yellow, April at 43@43½c.; May at 41@43c.

On Thursday the market opened rather tame, but closed firm. Sales of 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, May at 45½c.; 600 bbls. July at 44½c.; 700 do. at 44½c.; 100 bbls. April at 45½c.; closing prices: prime yellow, April at 45½c.; May at 45¼@45½c.; July at 44½@44¾c.; September at 43½@43¾c.; October at 39¼@39½c.; December at 35½@36¼c.

Off yellow, April at 41@43c.; May at 41@42c.

Good off yellow, April at 42½@43½c.; May at 41¼@43c.

(Continued on page 40.)

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending April 24, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905-06, were as follows:

From New York.				
Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same period, 1905-06.	
Aalesund, Norway	—	5	175	
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	60	
Abo, Russia	—	20	—	
Acapulco, Salvador	—	71	12	
Adelaide, Australia	—	9	—	
Alexandria, Egypt	—	568	2,872	
Algiers, Algeria	25	6,814	3,068	
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	468	409	
Amapala, Honduras	—	8	16	
Ancona, Italy	—	150	—	
Antigua, West Indies	—	393	638	
Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,235	5,795	
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	20	53	
Auckland, New Zealand	—	68	84	
Azu, West Indies	—	200	10	
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	661	
Barbados, West Indies	45	705	699	
Barcelona, Spain	—	84	50	
Belfast, Ireland	—	84	—	
Berbec, British Guiana	—	125	133	
Bergen, Norway	—	625	200	
Berlin, Germany	—	—	12	
Bissao, Port Guiana	—	13	—	
Bombay, India	—	142	9	
Bone, Algeria	—	675	81	
Bordeaux, France	—	1,065	4,730	
Braila, Roumania	—	100	175	
Bremen, Germany	—	349	205	
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	15	—	
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	24	214	
Bristol, England	—	75	—	
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	11	1,226	1,554	
Calbarien, Cuba	—	—	77	
Callao, Peru	—	—	40	
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	90	
Campeche, Mexico	—	—	42	
Cape Town, Cape Colony	307	1,069	1,928	
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	101	
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	100	
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	3	
Cayenne, British Guiana	36	345	282	
Ceara, Brazil	—	6	—	
Christiania, Norway	—	525	1,030	
Christiansand, Norway	—	75	109	
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	219	397	
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	44	40	
Colon, Panama	30	677	541	
Conakry, Africa	—	29	104	
Constantinople, Turkey	—	—	10	
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	275	745	
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	192	110	
Cork, Ireland	—	30	—	
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	14	41	
Dantzic, Germany	—	2,133	2,000	
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	62	9	
Demerara, British Guiana	70	1,354	1,421	
Dronheim, Norway	—	180	175	
Dublin, Ireland	50	1,590	200	
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	65	
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	37	—	
Dunkirk, France	—	150	1,215	
Flume, Austria	—	—	365	
Fort de France, West Indies	—	977	89	
Freemantle, Australia	—	—	6	
Galatz, Roumania	—	2,275	1,430	
Genoa, Italy	—	11,250	7,991	

Georgetown, British Guiana	—	195	79
Gilbara, Cuba	5	5	—
Gibraltar, Spain	—	3,880	1,682
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,798	5,467
Gonaves, Haiti	—	7	—
Gothaberg, Sweden	—	1,000	1,470
Grand Bassan, W. Africa	—	—	10
Granada, Spain	—	37	11
Grenada, W. I.	17	17	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	2,533	1,248
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	22
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	14	59
Half Jack, W. Africa	—	—	3
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,361	5,647
Hamilton, Bermuda	—	—	149
Havana, Cuba	143	4,557	3,404
Havre, France	200	14,090	17,109
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	—	28
Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	50
Hull, England	—	100	155
Inagua, West Indies	—	—	6
Jacmel, Haiti	—	—	3
Kingsport, West Indies	67	1,700	2,288
Kobe, Japan	—	—	1,598
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	600	850
Kuerten, Roumania	—	1,400	75
La Guaira, Venezuela	55	130	113
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	39
Leghorn, Italy	75	3,293	707
Leith, Scotland	—	—	325
Lisbon, Spain	—	—	20
Liverpool, England	23	1,700	4,141
London, England	—	5,434	3,903
Lyttleton, New Zealand	—	—	17
Macao, Brazil	—	434	—
Macoris, San Domingo	—	306	526
Malmo, Norway	—	—	21
Malta, Island of	54	2,021	2,734
Manchester, England	—	3,350	1,192
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	—	15
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	59
Marselles, France	380	39,027	41,390
Martinique, West Indies	175	1,166	3,183
Massawa, Arabia	—	57	259
Matanzas, West Indies	—	583	221
McMelbourne, Australia	20	58	263
Mexico, Mexico	—	—	6
Monte Cristi, San Domingo	—	—	34
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	13	13
Montevideo, Uruguay	624	3,176	2,640
Naples, Italy	—	450	572
Newcastle, England	—	40	25
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	51	29
Oran, Algeria	—	1,318	1,162
Oruro, Bolivia	—	42	—
Panama, Panama	5	66	10
Para, Brazil	—	—	9
Parandun, Uruguay	—	1,983	915
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	131	—
Philipville, Algeria	—	40	774
Point-a-Pitre, West Indies	—	21	70
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	33	52
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	5	—
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	154	95
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	—	8
Port Louis, Mauritius	—	12	—
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	39	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	4	—
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	—	—
Port Said, Egypt	30	105	50
Progreso, Mexico	—	5	—
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	132	81
Riga, Russia	—	7	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	3,454	5,671
Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	119	—
Rotterdam, Holland	100	22,867	7,065
St. Croix, West Indies	—	35	8
St. John's, N. F.	27	27	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	121	112
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	—	17
Samana, San Domingo	—	6	—
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	213	—
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	1,554	1,547
Santiago, Cuba	—	1,073	414
Santos, Brazil	—	1,812	1,075
Sekondi, W. Africa	—	10	10
Shanghai, China	—	14	—
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	—	26
Southampton, England	149	774	875
Stavanger, Norway	—	170	244
Stettin, Germany	—	5,904	4,763
Stockholm, Sweden	—	80	285
Sucre, Bolivar	—	—	6
Swansea, Wales	—	—	25
Sydney, Australia	—	9	—
Talcahuano, Chili	—	202	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	6	24
Tangier, Morocco	—	100	632
Trieste, Austria	—	2,156	67,007
Trinidad, Island of	—	182	232
Tunis, Algeria	—	350	—
Turks Island, West Indies	—	—	9

Valetta, Maltese Island	—	125	—
Vaiparaiso, Chili	—	2,894	1,076
Venice, Italy	—	12,071	7,624
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	95	251
Wellington, New Zealand	—	45	87
Yokohama, Japan	—	38	38
Total	2,732	198,009	249,332

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	1,355	10,766	13,014
Belfast, Ireland	—	315	275
Belize, British Honduras	—	—	27
Bluefields, Nicaragua	—	200	—
Bombay, India	—	775	—
Bremen, Germany	—	5,065	3,366
Bristol, England	—	525	5,200
Christiania, Norway	—	600	850
Colon, Panama	—	512	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	4,025	6,198
Dublin, Ireland	275	570	—
Dunkirk, France	—	350	500
Genoa, Italy	—	752	220
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,250	1,685
Hamburg, Germany	1,510	18,382	17,495
Havana, Cuba	100	1,668	912
Havre, France	—	10,071	2,265
Hull, England	—	135	—
Liverpool, England	—	13,607	7,528
London, England	—	13,425	5,350
Manchester, England	—	999	600
Marselles, France	—	20,175	8,200
Port Harrier, Central Am.	—	131	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	76,101	79,612
Swansea, Wales	—	50	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	423
Trieste, Austria	—	50	10,950
Venice, Italy	—	100	40
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	179	100
Total	3,240	182,398	164,746

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	100	200
Bremen, Germany	—	400	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	800	201
Hamburg, Germany	250	7,366	3,000
Havana, Cuba	—	436	—
Liverpool, England	—	1,000	—
London, England	—	500	—
Reval, Russia	—	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland	4,249	40,912	29,497
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	6,822
Trieste, Austria	—	—	7,400
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	6,760	3,315
Total	4,499	67,774	59,835

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	429	1,479
Bremen, Germany	—	—	648
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	150	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	150	170
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,140	2,948
Havre, France	—	300	400
Liverpool, England	—	600	80
Rotterdam, Holland	—	4,765	5,268
Stockholm, Sweden	—	50	—
Total	—	9,605	10,999

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	—	75	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	475	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	612	161
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	200
Total	—	1,162	361

From Savannah.

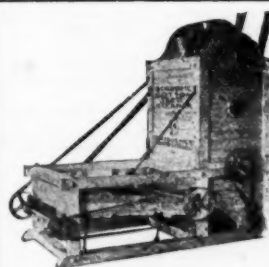
Antwerp, Belgium	—	53	—
Barcelona, Spain	—	120	—
Bremen, Germany	—	9,405	3,510
Christiania, Norway	—	—	844
Genoa, Italy	—	212	—
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	4,525	3,446
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,259	3,432
Havre, France	—	1,929	3,454
London, England	—	—	375
Rotterdam, Holland	—	39,018	26,938
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	197
Trieste, Austria	—	106	321
Venice, Italy	423	423	—
Total	423	59,091	42,517

From Newport News.

Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	35
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	420
Hamburg, Germany	—	300	16,641
Liverpool, England	—	3,000	2,431

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Broker in Cottonseed Products,
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Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

London, England	—	56	999
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	9,404
Total	—	3,646	29,920

From All Other Ports.

Canada	422	14,845	10,453
Germany	—	—	400
Glasgow, Scotland	—	300	—
Guatemala	—	—	10
Hamburg, Germany	—	200	—
Honduras	—	—	10
Japan	—	—	2
Liverpool, England	—	—	10
Mexico	—	—	5
Salvador	—	—	72
Total	422	15,345	10,963

Recapitulation.

From New York	2,732	198,000	249,332
From New Orleans	3,240	182,398	164,740
From Galveston	4,490	67,774	50,535
From Baltimore	—	9,605	10,990
From Philadelphia	—	1,162	391
From Savannah	423	59,091	42,517
From Newport News	—	3,646	29,920
From all other ports	422	15,345	10,963
Total	11,316	537,090	559,358

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, April 26.—Cottonseed oil market is steady at 33 florins for off oil, 38½ florins for prime summer yellow and 42½ florins for butter oil.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, April 26.—Cottonseed oil market is firm. Sales of off oil at 56½ marks, white and butter oil at 70 marks, prime summer yellow at 60 marks.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, April 26.—Cottonseed oil market is steady and unchanged at 70 francs for off oil.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, April 26.—The market is very strong. Large sales for delivery during the summer months quoted at 72½ francs for prime summer yellow, and 80 francs for winter oil.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 26.—Cottonseed oil market is easy. Sales of off oil at 26½s. for prime summer yellow; 28s. c. i. f. English ports.

Keep an eye on page 48 for business openings or chances to get equipment at a bargain.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., April 25.—Mills are closing down and there is a very light stock of products left to sell. Market is quiet; oil, 36c.; prime loose cake, \$19; choice meal, \$20.75, f. o. b. mill.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 25.—Basis prime oil, 36c., f. o. b. at mills. Prime meal, \$22, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$8, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 25.—Stocks of oil light; a good many mills have shut down; basis prime crude is quoted at 32c. Meal market stronger; choice meal, \$22.50. Loose hulls, \$5.75@6; sacked, \$8.75@9.

CONVENTIONS.

May 21, 22, 23, 24.—Inter State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va.

June 5, 6, 7.—Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, Memphis, Tenn.

June 25, 26.—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Tex.

INTER-STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, F. H. Bailey, Lamar Cotton Oil Co., Paris, Texas.
Vice-President, Luther A. Ransom, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Secretary and Treasurer, Major Robert Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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TEXAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Secretary, Major Robert Gibson, Dallas.

LOUISIANA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, J. C. Hamilton, Capital City Oil Co., Baton Rouge, La.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, F. D. Hunter, Simpsonville.
Vice-President, J. J. Lawton, Hartsville.
Secretary and Treasurer, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, April 25.—Prices remain the same as last week, but both the bull and the bear conditions bearing on the situation have been more intensified. It is drawing towards the close of the season and offerings of lots of 3,000 or 10,000 gallons of crude oil indicate a regular cleaning up on the part of the crude oil mills. There are no stocks either in consumers' or refiners' hands and the bulls claim that we are facing a famine. Thus far for bullish arguments. The bears simply laugh at all these arguments, pointing out a still further decline for the week in tallow, greases, lard and other fats, for which cotton oil is a substitute. The following remark made by one of them is typical: "What do we care if there is no oil, when nobody wants it and nobody will want it?"

The whole situation in a nutshell is, will it be wanted during the summer months, even though it may be relatively dearer than other rats? We quote to-day: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, April, 46c.; May, 45½c.; July, 44½c. bid, 44¾c. asked; September, 43¾c.; October, 39½c.; December, 36c. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 51c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 51c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 26s.

ARGENTINE PORK REGULATIONS.

A new law in the Argentine Republic, which came into operation on the first day of this year, is likely, the Buenos Ayres Standard thinks, to annihilate the import trade in pork products. Not only must a certificate from the proper authority in any exporting country accompany every consignment, guaranteeing that the meat has come only from establishments subjected to sanitary inspection similar to that in vogue in Argentina, which is extremely stringent, but, further, it is provided that no consignment shall be introduced into the country until it has been subjected first to a bacteriological and afterwards to a chemical examination, and found to have been prepared from sound animals, and to be wholesome for human consumption.

It is thought that the chances of the rejection of consignments, either through certificates being found insufficiently assuring or through the examinations leading to condemnations, together with the delay caused by the latter, will deter exporters from endeavoring to supply Argentine consumers with pork products.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The inquiry for nearly all kinds of hides continues to improve, but prices are no higher and in fact are lower on some varieties than the rates that have been quoted by packers. Native steers are in fair demand for April salting, but February and March takeoff is neglected. Most of the packers are more anxious to sell February and March at 14c. than to dispose of Aprils and consequently they are asking a high price for the Aprils. It cannot be learned that any February natives have sold under 14c., but buyers do not seem willing to clean up large blocks at this figure. Last sales of small lots of light average April natives were at 14½c. and late March and early April together at 14¼c. Spread natives are in more inquiry and it is reported that sales have been made at over the prices secured for last year's winter hides. One big packer is talking 17c. to sell spreadies ahead to July. Texas steers are more active, but not at the prices talked by packers. Heavy Texas are weak at 15c. It is reported that one big packer has sold around 10,000 all weight Texas and the prices given out are 15c. for heavy, 14¾c. for light and 14¼c. for extremes, but it is likely that 14¾c. for heavy and 14½c. for light is nearer the figures that were secured. Colorados and butt brands are both nominal in the absence of sales at 13½c. for February and March salting, but light average April salting will bring more. Branded cows are neglected and buyers refuse to take the heavy average lots that are offered at 13¼c. Native cows are in somewhat more demand since packers came down to the level at which these were salable and further sales have been made of 10,000 light native cows by a big packer at 12c. to a Boston buyer. It will take a great many sales of this size, however, to clean up the estimated holdings of about 400,000 all-weight cows in packers' hands at all points. No sales have been reported of heavy cows, but packers are not willing to sell these under 12½c. Native bulls are nominal and not considered quotable over 11c. for long-haired grubby lots. There are rumors that 11½c. was bid for native bulls ahead to June, but this is not confirmed.

Later.—A big packer made total sales of 22,000 light native cows at 12c. and other packers claim that the market is stronger on account of this sale.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Prices generally are being held higher here and at points east of here than in the Northwest, which seems to be the weakest point at present, although hides are not as grubby there as in the Southwest. Dealers here claim that there has been more inquiry this week and with an easier money market they are looking for the market to improve. The largest

dealer here is talking firmer but conditions are still somewhat mixed as hides are being obtained at outside western points at 10c., Chicago freight, and at northwestern points as low as 9¾c. Buffs of current receipt are being quoted nominally by Chicago dealers at 10¼c. to 10½c., but no sales are reported and what demand there is seems to be mostly for special lots and for such dealers are securing special prices. There is some demand here for early winter hides of special weights of 50 lbs. and up and such lots are quotable at 11c. One car of all-weight cows was secured to-day at an outside Western point at 10c. selected and delivered at the buyer's tannery. Heavy cows are quiet with offerings at 10¾c. unsold. Heavy steers are still quiet and nominal around 12c. Extreme cows are neglected with poor lots not quotable over 10½c. and better prices obtainable for lots running fairly free of grubs. Heavy bulls are not in demand at over 9¾c. selected, but most dealers won't sell under 10c.

DRY HIDES.—There are offerings of two cars 23c. and 22c. for short and long trim, but bids of ½c. less would be accepted and buyers' ideas are even less.

CALFSKINS.—Buyers continue to hold out of the market and some of the dealers here are expecting that Chicago cities will sell down before long to 15c. The price nominally asked for Chicago cities is 15½c., but there are no buyers at that. Part of a car of cities was offered from an outside point at 14¾c. selected f. o. b., but was not taken. Country skins here are nominally not quotable over 14¼c., but no sales are reported. Kips and deacons are unchanged.

SHEEPSKINS.—Most of the offerings now are shearings and packers are having a moderate trade in these at 50¢ to 65c. as to lots. Packer wool pelts mostly sell in Chicago at \$1.85 to 2.05 for sheep and \$1.75 to 1.85 for lambs. Country pelts sell from \$1.20 to 1.65.

HORSEHIDES.—Market weak; last sales at \$4.35.

Minneapolis.

A dealer here sold a car of 700 hides of 25 lbs. and up, including steers, at 9¾c. and 8¾c. less freight to Chicago, and a large St. Paul dealer sold three cars of light hides at the same price.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market is weak and further sales have been made at the ¼c. drop noted yesterday, including about 2,000 Central Americans, etc., at 24c. for Central Americans and 23½c. for Ecuadorans. China hides are weak at 10¾c. and doubted if this price would be paid.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No further sales are reported and the market is quiet.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Buyers here continue to bid 10c. flat for New York State cows but are only getting small peddling lots now at that figure. A number of sales have been made here of Ohio buffs and good prices have been realized on special selections. Ohio buffs are offered here freely at 10¾c. selected for lots containing a regular percentage of seconds, but a car of all No. 1's

on a special selection and with all light bulls thrown out sold here at 11¼c. Another sale was made of two cars of Ohio buffs running only 10 to 15 per cent. seconds at 11c. and another car of similar hides was sold to another buyer at the same price. A bid of 10½c. selected was refused for a car of heavy bulls here. Calfskins continue weak and a lot of 1,500 to 2,000 countries was sold here at \$1.07½, \$1.45 and \$1.70 flat.

New York Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The decided weakness of the market continues to be manifest. Practically no business is being done; dealers are out of it and tanners are buying only for their immediate needs. It is thought by many that the market has not yet reached the bottom. Cow hides are still the weakest feature. Quotations are nominally as follows: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 10c.; No. 2s, 9c.; No. 1 light steers and cows, 9c.; No. 2s, 8c.; No. 1 bulls, 8c.; No. 2s, 7c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is quiet and weak. There is little or nothing being sold. Quotations are nominal.

Chicago Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market remains in about the same state of weakness, though the decline appears to have been checked. Dealers and tanners are still holding off. Buffs remain at 10 cents, but dealers are known to have refused to pay this figure in the Northwest, an indication that they are waiting for developments. The steer and bull hide market is dead. Quotations are nominally as follows: No. 1 steer hides, 11c.; No. 2s, 10c.; No. 1 cows, 10c.; No. 2s, 9c.; No. 1 bulls, 9c.; No. 2s, 8c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is very quiet, with few buyers, and practically no selling. Quotations: No. 1 skins, 15¼c.; No. 2s, 1½c. less; kips, No. 1, 11c.; No. 2s, 1½c. less.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Grushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

22 CENTS PER LB. FOR CALFSKINS

Warehouse: 99 Gold Street Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES and SKINS would do well to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Gross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Chicago Section

Now that lake navigation is open the tunnels have resumed business.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$1,800 net to the buyer.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in the city of Chicago for the week ending April 30 averaged 7.33 cents per pound.

Recent newspaper reports relate a plot to kill Roosevelt by anarchists. Why, those dum tin horns who are keeping Nick in the icebox dassen't get within gunshot of T. R.

The telephone number of the Chicago office of The National Provisioner is now Yards 842 and the address is No. 9 Exchange avenue, right at the Yards entrance.

Louisiana has stopped using sulphuric acid in the process of manufacturing sugar molasses. Anything else we have been demolishing in the sulphuric acid line?

Ain't it about time some jayhawker hollered about the exorbitant price of beef, and incidentally hand out a couple of bales of sympathy to the poor farmer?

Fire destroyed the No. 12 warehouse of Libby, McNeil & Libby at the Yards, Saturday, causing a loss of something like \$40,000. For a time other buildings of the Libby plant were in serious danger.

Well! The Busse contingent got in all right, all right, and found a few chairs to perch on, but an empty cupboard, hard coal safe and cash drawer. Those dimmycrats do be the devil, annyhow.

Exports of provisions this week as compared with the same period last year fell off 1,000 barrels of pork and 4,000 boxes meats, and showed an increase of 3,500,000 lbs. of lard.

Farmers are said to have paid off their mortgages and at the same time it is stated that 92 per cent. of Chicago homes are mortgaged to the limit. Great arrangement—for the farmers.

Messrs. Ryan, Agar, Allerdice, Felin, Kerber and McCarthy, members of the executive committee of the American Meat Packers' Association, meet on Monday at Cleveland, Ohio, to discuss matters of importance to the association.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs for 1907 to April 20 as follows: Armour, 467,700; Swift, 340,500; Anglo-American, 134,200; Boyd & Lunham, 105,300; Moore & Co., 66,500; Continental, 55,500; Hammond, 87,400; Morris, 155,100; Roberts & Oake, 66,200; S. & S. Co., 187,900; Western Packing Company, 71,300; others, 51,700; total, 1,789,300.

The Western Packing and Provision Company, James S. Agar, president, is losing little time forging to the front. This concern appreciates the fact that good men are not only desirable in every department, but positively necessary to a progressive house. From latest developments it seems this up-to-date concern has got Germany, France, Italy and Spain deeply interested in its products, so much so that representatives of these countries may be seen around the plant daily of late, which means business and shows managerial ability.

John A. Spoor and Frederick S. Winston have completed the purchase of a big tract of land by which the stock yards district is to be materially enlarged. The transaction involves the issue of \$2,000,000 worth of bonds, the money to be used to build warehouses for the occupation of tenants and purchasers, and also for the liquidation of outstanding obligations. The property which has been added to the district consists of approximately 240 acres and includes the following properties: Sixty-four acres at the northeast corner of Thirty-ninth street and Ashland avenue, the block of land at the southwest corner of Butler and Thirty-ninth streets, twenty-five acres at the southwest corner of West Forty-third and Lincoln street, thirty-five acres at the southwest corner of West Forty-third and Robey streets and seventeen acres lying north of the center line of West Thirty-ninth street extended, south of the south fork of the south branch of the Chicago River and west of the stock yard slip.

MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The high rank of the United States both as producer and consumer of meat is shown in an article dealing with this subject in

the twenty-second annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture for the year 1905, which has just been published. Taking the census of 1890 as a basis, utilizing reliable figures from other sources, and making an estimate of some of the lacking elements, the number of animals slaughtered for food in the United States in 1900 is calculated to be as follows: Cattle, 11,531,000; calves, 3,000,000; hogs, 56,654,000; sheep, 15,190,000; making a total of 86,375,000.

Making allowance for both imports and exports, the per capita consumption of meat in the United States is estimated at 179 pounds. An interesting comparison is made with other countries. The Australians alone surpass us as meat eaters, and the average in their country is abnormally high because of the large number of animals as compared with the sparse population, meat in consequence being abundant and cheap.

The latest per capita estimates for various countries are as follows: Australia, 282 pounds; United States, 179 pounds; Argentina, 140 pounds; United Kingdom, 122 pounds; Germany, 99 pounds; France, 81 pounds; Denmark, 76 pounds; Switzerland, 75 pounds; Danubian States, 75 pounds; Belgium, 70 pounds; Austria-Hungary, 64 pounds; Greece, 64 pounds; Sweden and Norway, 62 pounds; Poland, 62 pounds; Holland, 55 pounds; Russia, 50 pounds; Spain, 49 pounds; Italy, 27 pounds.

COLORADO STATE MEAT INSPECTION.

The Colorado legislature at its recently ended session passed a law creating a system of State meat inspection and providing for the appointment of State meat inspectors. It provides for thorough co-operation with federal inspectors, and where houses are inspected by the government the State will accept that inspection. No meat may be offered for sale in the State unless it bears either the government or State inspection mark.

General Supplies Company

JAS. A. DUGGAN, Pres. J. C. McWEN, Sec. & Treas.
19-29 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards,
CHICAGO.

PACKERS' SUPPLIES of every description for every department.
Salt, Fuller's Earth, Parchment,
Wax and Manila Papers, Press Cloth,
Duncan and Fitzgerald Switches, Rail
Hangers, Pipe Fittings and Valves.
PULL LINES.
PROMPT DELIVERY.

Durand-Steel Lockers For Packing Houses

In use by Swift & Co. (8 orders), Morris & Co. (13 orders), Armour & Co., Hammond Co., Roberts & Oake, Boyd, Lenham & Co.
CHUTEHILL & SPALDING
448 CARROLL AVE. CHICAGO.

ZACHARY T. DAVIS

Architect
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO
Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

GEORGE LITTLE LIMITED

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Established over 50 Years

Invite correspondence with Packers desirous of finding an outlet on the English Market for

**BACON, HAMS,
LARD, DAIRY
PRODUCTS, ETC.**

A good opportunity for an enterprising house to get into touch with British consumers.

"THE DAWN OF THE NEW ERA"

IMPROVE YOUR PLACE

AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES

Consult us about Building and Remodeling on Practical Sanitary Lines . . .

WILDER & DAVIS, Packing House Specialists
315 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS ARE PROSPEROUS

It has often been said by men who should know that "there is no place on earth, other than a booming mining camp, where men are better paid for what they do than in the stockyards and packing district of Chicago." Phenomenally large salaries are paid to many expert buyers and sellers of cattle, hogs and sheep, salaries that are regarded with envy by men of the topnotch class in commercial life.

Packinghouse financial men, office managers, accountants and heads of departments are among the most capable and well-paid business men to be found in any part of the United States. These office forces in themselves form a host of trained and skilful men, which enters and leaves the yards daily, but that number is small compared with the vast army of physical workers, which, on many good market days, executes that tremendous work of converting close to 100,000 animals into meats and food products and shipping these products to the meat-consuming populace of the world.

There are, approximately, 42,000 busy men employed daily in the Chicago Union Stock Yards and in Packingtown. Evidence is not lacking that this capable army of men, regularly employed, is on the whole one of the best paid industrial armies in America. Conditions for the stock yards laborers have been visibly improving for years. That a great majority of them have also been intent upon improving their own financial and home conditions is evident.

Six years ago there was not one savings bank to be found convenient to the homes of the industrious stock yards workers. During the last five years, however, there have arisen within stock yards territory four of the most substantial savings banks to be found in Chicago. These banks have been founded by some of the strongest financial men in Chicago's banking affairs. That they are fully appreciated by the wage earners of the yards is sufficiently shown by the remarkable growth of deposits and the general patronage they are receiving.

The first savings bank in this district to open its doors for business was the Drovers' Trust and Savings Bank, located at Halsted and Forty-second streets. This beginning of the savings bank business at the yards was on February 3, 1902. Since that date its de-

positors have increased to more than 8,000 in number and deposits have increased above \$2,000,000. Individual accounts are growing and the number of patrons is increasing at a gratifying rate.

Next to open was the Stock Yards Savings Bank, located within one block and across Halsted street from the Drovers', in a neat little building devoted wholly to its own banking affairs. Since its opening, February 17, 1902, with a single savings deposit of \$1, this bank has placed the names of 14,000 patrons on its books, and total deposits, savings and checkings are right at the \$2,000,000 point.

A period of a little more than two years intervened before the establishment of two more new banks on the Ashland avenue side of the yards. The People's Trust and Savings Bank opened June 1, 1904, and the Union Stock Yards State Bank, June 7, 1904, both at the corner of Ashland avenue and Forty-seventh street. That these new banks have since proven a great benefit to the inhabitants of this business and residential section will be confirmed to any observer by a brief visit to the region. The People's Trust and Savings has made a remarkably satisfactory growth of business. At the end of ten days after the start deposits were only \$40,487.02. A public statement of the affairs of the bank issued February 14, 1907, showed deposits of \$1,011,169.67 to the credit of 2,782 accounts. The Union Stock Yards State Bank, the last to start, has a growth none the less satisfactory. At the end of the first day's business, June 7, 1904, deposits amounted to \$8,100, but at the close of business March 23, 1907, there was a total of \$875,382 on deposit, credited to 2,714 depositors.

Here, then, is a remarkable showing of prosperity and thrift among the workers of the stock yards region. About 29,500 depositors have accumulated deposits aggregating considerably above \$5,000,000 during the last five years, and the great bulk of it has been placed to their credit during the last three of the five-year period.

At the same time, the localities "back of the yards," in which these workers make their homes, have been greatly improved. Streets have been paved, new canal and river bridges are being constructed, and the homes of the people are being made comfortable and modern, these banks having placed loans to the amount of over \$2,000,000 on real estate in this vicinity for the purposes of improvements in dwellings and the building of new stores and business blocks.

Aside from the millions they are accumulating in savings year after year, the foreign



Always
specify
"AMERICAN"
Lard Pails
when
ordering
from your
Butcher's
Supply
House

American Can Company
New York Chicago San Francisco



business done by these banks shows that more than \$200,000 is each year sent "back home" to the Old World by these thrifty workers. What other place on earth is showing more favorable conditions for men who are capable and who are ready and willing to work and to save their money?

NEW JERSEY WOULD BAR GAME.

The bill prohibiting the sale of quail, partridge, woodcock, squirrels and rabbits in the State of New Jersey at any time has passed the lower house of the legislature of that State, and there are prospects that it will pass the Senate. Such a law would put a stop to trade in game now extensively carried on by New York concerns through Jersey City storage houses.

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.

Simplex Sausage Seasoning

A New Pure Food Sausage Flavor.
All Leading Jobbers sell it.

Or write **HARRY KELLER & CO., Chicago**

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 15....	32,048	940	49,475	23,330
Tuesday, April 16....	2,560	7,250	9,792	10,825
Wednesday, April 17....	22,397	2,337	27,497	19,158
Thursday, April 18....	8,009	3,095	27,353	9,844
Friday, April 19....	1,746	397	20,269	5,219
Saturday, April 20....	1,260	7	10,617	986

Total last week....	68,020	14,026	145,003	75,371
Previous week....	50,599	13,773	137,172	63,641
Cor. week 1906....	51,573	13,823	102,304	72,582
Cor. week 1905....	60,340	14,443	142,728	86,219

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 15....	8,630	23	13,320	8,363
Tuesday, April 16....	3,843	3,633	2,933
Wednesday, April 17....	5,957	70	7,123	3,902
Thursday, April 18....	5,096	16	6,493	4,097
Friday, April 19....	4,086	88	5,571	2,946
Saturday, April 20....	1,585	2	2,987

Total last week....	29,347	199	39,127	22,241
Previous week....	25,373	273	35,850	23,793
Cor. week 1906....	22,215	67	25,418	15,999
Cor. week 1905....	26,637	745	48,444	23,386

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date....	974,990	121,602	2,456,860	1,246,133
Year ago....	936,029	108,515	2,580,949	1,337,636

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	
Week ending April 20, 1907....	448,000
Week previous....	432,000
Year ago....	382,000
Two years ago....	397,000
Year to April 20, 1907....	7,641,000
Same period 1906....	7,568,000
Same period 1905....	7,883,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, as follows):	
Week April 20, 1907....	171,400
Week ago....	148,700
Year ago....	132,300
Two years ago....	151,400

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending April 20, 1907:	
Armour & Co....	26,900
Swift & Co....	19,300
Anglo-American....	9,000
Boyd-Lunham....	6,800
H. Moore & Co....	4,000
Continental P. G....	3,700
Hammond & Co....	4,300
Morris & Co....	5,300
Roberts & Onke....	3,700
S. & S....	10,200
Western Packing Co....	6,300
Omaha Packing Co....	2,000
Other packers....	6,700

Total....	108,100
Week ago....	105,600
Year ago....	76,500
Two years ago....	97,500

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week April 20, 1907....	\$5.60	\$6.63	\$5.90	\$8.10
Previous week....	5.05	6.65	5.55	8.00
Year ago....	5.05	6.65	5.15	6.30
Two years ago....	5.70	5.40	4.80	6.80
Three years ago....	4.70	5.05	5.10	5.90

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers....	\$5.90@6.75
Common to good steers....	4.75@5.90
Inferior to common steers....	3.85@4.75
Fair to choice cows and heifers....	3.50@5.75
Yearlings, good to choice....	5.15@6.25
Good cutting to fair beef cows....	2.45@3.25
Fair to choice feeders....	3.80@5.00
Fair to choice stockers....	3.00@4.25
Common to good culling cows....	1.25@2.40
Bulls, common to good....	2.25@3.75
Bulls, good to choice....	3.75@4.50
Calves, fair to good....	3.00@5.25
Calves, good to choice....	5.25@6.25

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up....	\$6.55@6.65
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows....	6.60@6.70
Mixed packers, with barrow tops, 230 lbs. and up....	6.60@6.65
Light barrow butchers, 230 lbs. up....	6.05@6.70
Medium light barrow butchers and smooth sows....	6.60@6.65
Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 160 to 190 lbs....	6.65@6.70
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs....	5.50@6.00
Rough throw-outs, all weights....	4.75@5.50
Pigs, 100 lbs. and under....	5.75@6.25
Pigs, 100 to 130 lbs....	6.40@6.65

SHEEP.

Good to prime ewes....	\$6.00@7.25
Common to fair ewes....	5.25@5.75
Native wethers....	6.50@7.75
Fed western wethers....	6.25@7.15
Clipped wethers....	5.50@6.40
Clipped ewes....	5.25@6.25
Good to prime native lambs....	8.00@8.80
Common to fair native lambs....	7.15@7.90
Fed western lambs....	8.00@8.80
Stom lambs....	6.75@7.50
Common to prime yearlings....	5.75@7.60
Feeding and shearing lambs....	7.25@8.50
Feeding yearlings....	5.25@6.25
Feeding wethers....	4.25@5.50
Bucks and stags....	3.50@5.00
Cull sheep....	5.25@5.50
Cull lambs....	6.50@7.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July....	8.77	8.77	8.77	8.77
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July....	8.65	8.67	8.65	8.67
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July....	16.00	16.00	15.97	15.97

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1907.				
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May....	8.62	8.65	8.62	8.65
July....	8.72	8.77	8.75	8.77
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May....	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.50
July....	8.62	8.67	8.63	8.67
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May....	15.80	15.80	15.80	15.75
July....	15.80	15.80	15.80	15.90

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1907.				
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May....	8.67	8.70	8.67	8.70
July....	8.80	8.82	8.80	8.82
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May....	8.52	8.55	8.52	8.55
July....	8.70	8.72	8.70	8.72
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May....	15.72	15.77	15.72	15.75
July....	15.92	16.02	15.92	16.00

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1907.				
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May....	8.67	8.67	8.55	8.55
July....	8.77	8.77	8.70	8.70
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May....	8.52	8.55	8.50	8.50
July....	8.70	8.70	8.65	8.65
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May....	15.70	15.70	15.62	15.65
July....	15.95	15.95	15.87	15.90

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1907.				
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May....	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
July....	8.70	8.70	8.67	8.70
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May....	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.47
July....	8.65	8.65	8.62	8.65
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May....	15.60	15.65	15.57	15.60
July....	15.87	15.87	15.82	15.85

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1907.				
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May....	8.62	8.67	8.57	8.67
July....	8.77	8.85	8.72	8.85
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May....	8.52	8.60	8.52	8.60
July....	8.70	8.77	8.70	8.77
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May....	15.67	15.75	15.65	15.75
July....	15.97	16.00	15.97	16.00

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsythe & Co.)

Chicago, April 24.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 11½; 12@14 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 8¼; 12@14 ave., 8¼; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 13¼; 18@20 ave., 13¼; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 11½; 10@12 ave., 11½; 12@14 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 11; 12@14 ave., 10¾; 14@16 ave., 10¾; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 12¾; 18@20 ave., 13; 20@22 ave., 13; 22@24 ave., 12¾; 24@26 ave., 12¾; 26@28 ave., 12¾; No. 1 S. P. picnic, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@7 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 7@9 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. New York shoulders, 8@10 ave., 8¼; 10@12 ave., 8¼; 12@14 ave., 8¼; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 14¾; 8@10 ave., 13¾; 10@12 ave., 11¾.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

THE
TRADE
CAN ALWAYS
GLEAN
BARGAINS
BY KEEPING AN EYE ON
PAGE 45

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts....	16	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks....	16	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks....	20	@25
Native Pot Roasts....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle....	10	@12½
Beef Stew....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native....	10	@10
Corned Rumps, Native....	8	@10
Corned Ribs....	8	@9
Corned Flanks....	8	@9
Round Steaks....	10	@12½
Round Roasts....	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed....	8	@7
Rollad Roast....	10	@12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb....	\$2.00
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb....	1.25
Hind Quarters....	14
Fore Quarters....	12½
Legs, fancy....	18
Stew....	8 @10
Shoulders....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin....	22
Chops, Frenched....	12½ each

Mutton.

Legs....	14
Stew....	6
Shoulders....	8
Hind Quarters....	12½
Fore Quarters....	10
Rib and Loin Chops....	18

Pork.

Pork Loin....	12½
Pork Chops....	14
Pork Tenderloins....	28
Pork Butts....	11
Spare Ribs....	9
Blades....	8
Hocks....	8
Pigs' Heads....	6
Leaf Lard....	11

Veal.

Hind Quarters....	14
Fore Quarters....	10
Legs....	16
Breasts....	8
Shoulders....	20
Cutlets....	20
Rib and Loin Chops....	16

Butchers' Offal.

Suet....	6
Tallow....	4½
Mixed Bone and Tallow....	1½ @ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs....	15 @16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's)....	80 @85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Spring Chickens....	@12½
Turkeys....	@12
Fowls....	@12½
Roadsters....	@12
Ducks....	@14
Geese, per dozen....	5.00@7.50

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys....	12 @12½
Chickens....	12 @13½
Ducks....	8 @10
Geese....	8 @7

Veal.

Choice....	8 @9
Good....	7 @8
Medium....	6 @7
Coarse, heavy....	5 @6
Coarse, small....	4 @5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1....	@12
Ribs, No. 2....	@10½
Ribs, No. 3....	@7½
Loins, No. 1....	@18
Loins, No. 2....	@12½
Loins, No. 3....	@9
Rounds, No. 1....	@7
Rounds, No. 2....	@7
Rounds, No. 3....	@6
Chucks, No. 1....	@6½
Chucks, No. 2....	@5½
Chucks, No. 3....	@5
Plates, No. 1....	@4½
Plates, No. 2....	@4
Plates, No. 3....	@3½

Butter.

Creamery Prints....	@33
Creamery Extra....	@32
Creamery Firsts....	@27
Creamery Seconds....	@26
Dairies, Choice....	@29
Dairies, Firsts....	@27
Dairies, Packing Stock....	@24
Renovated....	@26

Eggs.

Extras....	@18½
Prime Firsts....	@17
Firsts....	@16
Fresh at market, cases inc....	@15½

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	7 @ 7 1/2
Good Native Steers	8 @ 8 1/2
Western Steers	7 1/2 @ 8
Native Steers, Medium	7 1/2 @ 8
Heflers, Good	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Hind Quarters	1.50 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.25 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chucks	6 1/2 @ 7
Cow Chucks	6 @ 6 1/2
Boneless Chucks	5 1/2 @ 6
Medium Plates	2 1/2 @ 3
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 11
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 20
Strip Loins	@ 9
Striplin Butts	@ 12
Shoulder Clods	@ 8
Rolls	@ 12
Rump Butts	@ 9
Trimnings	@ 4 1/2
Shank	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 11
Cow Ribs, Common Light	@ 10
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	14 1/2 @ 15
Loin Ends, steer-native	@ 10 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	@ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	4 1/2 @ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 10

Beef Offal.	
Livers	@ 3 1/2
Hearts	@ 2 1/2
Tongues	@ 2 1/2
Sweetbreads	@ 5
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 5
Fresh Tripe—plain	@ 2 1/2
Brains	@ 5
Kidneys, each	@ 5
Brains	@ 5

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass	@ 8
Good Carcass	10 @ 11
Medium Saddles	11 @ 12
Good Saddles	@ 13
Medium Racks	@ 7
Good Racks	@ 10

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	@ 5
Plucks	@ 30
Heads, each	10 @ 15

Lambs.	
Medium Caul	9 @ 9 1/2
Good Caul	11 @ 12
Round Dressed Lambs	13 @ 13 1/2
Saddles Caul	12 1/2 @ 13
R. D. Lamb Saddles	15 @ 16
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 10 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 10 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 3
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	8 1/2 @ 9
Good Sheep	@ 10
Medium Saddles	@ 11
Good Saddles	10 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 8
Good Racks	@ 9
Mutton Legs	12 @ 13
Mutton Stew	@ 6
Mutton Loins	@ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 4
Sheep Heads, each	@ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Pork Loin	@ 11
Leaf Lard	@ 8 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 22
Spare Ribs	@ 7
Butts	@ 10
Hocks	@ 6
Trimnings	@ 6 1/2
Tails	@ 5
Snouts	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 3
Pigs' Heads	@ 4
Blade Bones	@ 5 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 4 1/2
Hog Plucks	@ 3
Neck Bones	@ 2 1/2
Skinless Shoulders	@ 9 1/2
Pork Hearts	@ 2 1/2
Pork Kidneys	@ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 9
Slop Bones	@ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	@ 4
Brins	@ 4
Backfat	@ 8 1/2
Hams	12 @ 8 1/2
Calas	@ 8
Bellies	@ 12
Shoulders	@ 9 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.	
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 6
Choice Bologna	@ 7
Viennas	@ 8
Frankfurters	@ 8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 7
Tongue	@ 8 1/2
White Tongue	@ 9
Mixed Sausage	@ 9
Prepared Sausage	@ 11
New England Sausage	@ 12
Berliner Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Sausage	@ 15
Oxford Sausage	@ 15
Polish Sausage	@ 7
Leona, Garlach, Knoblauch	@ 7 1/2
Smoked Pork	@ 8
Veal Sausage	@ 14
Farm Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 9
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 8 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8 1/2
Ham Bologna	@ 8
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 11
Special Compressed Ham	@ 11

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	@ 19
German Salami, New Dry	@ 15
Holsteiner, New	@ 12
Mettwurst, New	@ 13
Farmer, New	@ 13
Darles, H. C., New	@ 20
Italian Salami, New	@ 16
Monarque Cervelat	@ 17
Capsicola	@ 17

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.00
Bologna, 2-20	2.50
Viennas, 1-50	4.50
Viennas, 2-20	4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	—

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.27 1/2
2 lbs. 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35
4 lbs. 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs. 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs. 1/2 doz. to case	17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.53
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60
6-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	@ 10.50
Plate Beef	@ 10.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 8.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 8.75
Beef Hams	— @
Rump Butts	@ 10.50
Mess Pork	@ 16.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 16.50
Family Back Pork	@ 18.50
Bean Pork	@ 14.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 10 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	@ 8 1/2
Lard compounds	@ 8 1/2
Barrels	1/2 c. over tes.
Half barrels	1/4 c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tes.
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 55

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 15
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 8 1/2
Short Clears	@ 9 1/2
Bacon meats	@ 10 1/4 c. more

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	@ 14 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	@ 14 1/2
Skinless Hams	@ 15
Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. avg.	@ 9 1/2
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.	@ 9 1/2
Breakfast bacon, fancy	@ 20
Wide, 8 1/2 @ 10 avg., and Strip, 4 1/2 @ 5 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and Strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	@ 14
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and Strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	@ 14
Dried Beef Insides	@ 16
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 12 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 20
Smoked Hams	@ 21

Boiled Picnic Hams	@ 15 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 21 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Rounds, per set	@ 13
Middles, per set	@ 32
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 25
Hog middles, per set	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large, medium	@ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 25
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.75 @ \$2.50
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.50
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12%	2.65 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	@ 2.55 @ 2.57 1/2
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	60.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 8.55
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.10
Neutral	9 @ 9 1/2
Compound	@ 8
Leaf	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8 1/2 @ 9
Oleo No. 2	8 @ 8 1/2
Mutton	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tallow	7 @ 7 1/2
Grease	6 @ 6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	73 @ 75
Extra No. 1 lard oil	56 @ 58
No. 1 lard oil	50 @ 51
No. 2 lard oil	48 @ 49
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	8 1/2 @ 9
Nestfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65 @ 67
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	56 @ 57
Corn oil	4.53

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Choice country	6 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 6
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 @ 5 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 5
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	@ 4 1/2
Nestfoot Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage Grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	43 1/2 @ 44
P. S. Y., soap grade	39 @ 39 1/2
Soap, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.60 @ 1.62 1/2
Barrels, ash	1.07 1/2 @ 1.10
Barrels, oak	1.22 @ 1.25

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.10

LOUISA A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers
Office, Postal Telegraph Building
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards
Chicago

TALLOW GREASE STEARINES
LARD OIL NEATFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL
CRACKLINGS BONES
GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HOOFS AND HORNS
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.40@6.40
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.80@5.30
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.25@4.75
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@5.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.30@4.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.00@5.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.25@7.50
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.00
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	4.75@5.25
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.25
Live veal calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	@
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	@

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, unshorn, good to choice, 100 lbs.....	\$7.00@8.35
Live lambs, unshorn, common to fair, 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.75
Live lambs, unshorn, culls, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@6.25
Live lambs, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@7.35
Live sheep, unshorn, good to prime, 100 lbs.....	6.25@6.75
Live sheep, unshorn, common to fair, 100 lbs.....	4.50@6.00
Live sheep, unshorn, culls, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.25
Live sheep, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@5.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.30
Hogs, medium.....	7.30
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	\$7.30@7.40
Pigs.....	7.50@7.65
Rough.....	6.30@6.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Choice native, light.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Choice native, light.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Native, common to fair.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair Texas.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Good to choice heifers.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice cows.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair cows.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	6 @ 7 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 10 c. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 9 c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 13 c. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 10 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 9 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 7 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6 c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 5 c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 7 1/2 c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 7 c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@12 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11 @12
Western calves, prime, per lb.....	10 1/2 @11 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	9 1/2 @10 1/2
Western calves, common.....	8 1/2 @9

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@10%
Hogs, heavy.....	@8%
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@9%
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@9%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@14 1/2
Spring lambs, good.....	13 @14
Yearling lambs.....	10 1/2 @12 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@11
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 @10 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	9 @9 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	14 @14 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	13 1/2 @14 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	13 1/2 @14 1/2
Smoked Picnics, light.....	9 @10 1/2
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	9 @10 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	10 1/2 @10 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 1/2 @15
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	14 @14 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	15 1/2 @16
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 @16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @12

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	\$75.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@60.00
Horns, per ton.....	@30.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@80.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@220.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70 @75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @80c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	5 @5c. a pound
Heart, beef.....	6 @7c. a piece
Oxtails.....	6 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	12 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@2%
Must, fresh and heavy.....	@4%
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @21

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog American, free of salt, in ties or bbls, per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	50
Hog, American, keg, per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	3
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	4 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15	16 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11 1/2	13 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	14 1/2	16
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	12 1/2	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/2
Coriander.....	20	25
Cloves.....	20	27
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @5
Crystals.....	5 @5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@20
No. 2 skins.....	@18
No. 3 or branded.....	@11
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	18 @19
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	16 @17
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	@22.05
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.75 @1.80
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.70 @1.80
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.50 @1.60
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.15 @2.30
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	2.00 @2.05
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90 @2.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80 @1.90
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.70 @2.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.40 @2.50
Branded skins.....	1.12 @1.13
Branded kips.....	1.40 @1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	1.65 @1.75
Ticky skins.....	1.82 @1.86
Ticky kips.....	1.75 @1.80
Heavy ticky kips.....	2.00 @2.05
No. 3 skins.....	@12

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, young hens (ave. best).....	@14
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best).....	@13
Western, fair to good.....	12 @12 1/2
Fowls—Phila., dry-picked, fancy.....	@14 1/2
West'n, d. p., best, straight lots, bbls.....	@14 1/2
West'n, dry-picked, heavy.....	13 @13 1/2
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	10 @12 1/2
Western, scalded, heavy.....	13 @13 1/2
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	10 @12 1/2

Other Poultry—

Old cocks, dry-picked.....	10 @10 1/2
Old cocks, scalded.....	10 @10 1/2
Ducks, spring, L. 1. and Eastern.....	@25
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz.....	@4.25
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to dozen.....	3 50 @3.75
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dozen.....	3 00 @3.25
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz.....	@2.50
Squabs, prime white, 6 1/2 lbs. to dozen.....	@2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	@2.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@1.50
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	50 @75

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	17 @18
Toms, No. 1.....	17 @18
No. 2.....	11 @12
Old toms, No. 1.....	@16
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	23 @25
Dry-picked, No. 1.....	20 @22
Scalded No. 1.....	18 @20
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	
fancy.....	17 @18
Solt-meated, fancy.....	15 @16
Average, No. 1.....	14 @14 1/2
Chickens—No. 2.....	10 @12
Fowls—Dry-picked No. 1.....	13 1/2 @14
Dry-picked, No. 2.....	10 @11
Ducks—No. 1.....	14 @15
No. 2.....	11 @12
Geese—No. 1.....	12 @13
No. 2.....	8 @10

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.....	@13 1/2
Roosters, young, per lb.....	@11
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@11
Ducks, per lb.....	@12 1/2
Geese, Western, prime, per lb.....	@10
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@8
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@30
Pigeons, per pair.....	@30

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.00
Dried blood, West. high grade, fine.....	@2.90
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@2.70
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @16.04
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@2.90
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.70 and 10c
Tankage, 9 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.05 @2.30
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25 @9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60 @10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16 1/2 @1.20 1/2
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @2.27 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.30 @.40

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 24.

CATTLE.—The run of cattle this week has again been beyond all expectations; 59,674 arrived first three days, being more than 2,000 heavier than the liberal run the first half of last week. The daily receipts were Monday, 29,765; Tuesday, 2,909; Wednesday, estimated 27,000. Shipments this week, 17,000, against 18,000 last week, leaving a larger number to local killers. Monday's market opened with a broad outlet and the trading was done on a steady basis, the handy weight cattle going at \$5.25@5.75 were in best demand. The good to choice heavy weights sold slowly. Eastern shippers bought largely at \$5.25@5.50, and salesmen had difficulty in making trades above the \$6 mark. One load averaging 1,347 lbs. brought \$6.40. Exporters went mostly at \$5.50@5.75, and a few up to \$5.90. The big bulk of the medium to good cattle went at \$5.40@5.70, and a fair killing kind at \$5.10@5.30; inferior rough steers down to \$4.30. Tuesday's market was steady with little doing in the steer cattle trade. The car report indicated a run of less than 20,000 for Wednesday, and when 27,000 was marked on the bulletin this morning it was evident sellers could not continue to hold the market steady in the face of the continued heavy runs. Big, heavy cattle, upward to 1,400 lbs., ruled 10c. lower. This was the limit of the decline, although some traders called the late market 15c. lower. There is a good outlet for fat cattle, and if the receipts could be distributed more evenly throughout the five days of the week, better results would be obtained all around. \$6.40 was the top of the market to-day.

The principal changes in butcher stock this week are a decline of 50c. in veal calves and an upturn of 15¢@20c. on bologna bulls. These bolognas are selling out of all proportion to fat bulls. Plenty of bolognas are going at \$3.90@4.15, while fat bulls are quoted at \$4.25, with extra choice exporters at \$4.50. Bulk of the killing cows and heifers sold steady until to-day, when prices ruled about 10c. lower. Canners and cutters unchanged.

HOGS.—With a liberal run of 40,433 hogs Monday the market ruled active and strong; supply closely bought. Choice light sold at \$6.70; mediums and butchers, \$6.62½@6.67½. Quality good; underweights scarce. Tuesday's receipts, 11,341. With such a small run, salesmen were naturally strong in their views, and the bulk of supply sold at 2½@5c. advance. Best grades, \$6.70@6.75. Packers purchased lightly, several remaining entirely out of the trade. Late arrivals sold at Monday's prices, the early improvement being lost. Wednesday, 35,000 estimated; general market 10c. lower. Light shippers sold early at \$6.60@6.65; bulk of good to choice hogs, \$6.55@6.57½; market finished quiet and rather dull, but with nearly everything out of first hands. There has been very little change in the volume of hogs received thus far this week as compared with last. Their quality the best ever known; range in price narrow. We look for a continuation of moderate runs and not any great amount of fluctuations in prices for the present. Quotations: Choice heavy shipping, 250@300 lbs., \$6.55@6.60; light butchers, 180@230 lbs., \$6.57½@6.65; light mixed, 200@230 lbs., \$6.50@6.60; choice light, 150@180 lbs., \$6.57½@6.65; mixed packing, 240@280 lbs., \$6.50@6.55; heavy packing, 300@400 lbs., \$6.45@6.55; rough packers in small lots, \$6.00@6.40; stags, \$5.75@6.25; boars, \$2.50@3.25; good pigs, 100 lbs. and under, \$5.85@6.10; good pigs, 110@140 lbs., \$6.15@6.50; common and undesirable lots, \$3.50@5.00.

SHEEP.—The week began with Colorado lambs around the high mark of the year, but killers hammered the market down Wednesday 5¢@10c. all along the line. Lambs were mostly 10c. lower; sheep were hard to locate. Not many of them arrived and few were wanted, killers having filled up on the big run early in the week. Apart from the decline, the market was very irregular. A band of heavy shorn yearlings, for instance, made \$7, while another

that looked as good had to part company with the owner at \$6.25. It was a catch-as-catch-can market, especially on sheep. Killers candidly stated that they were filled up with sheep and proposed to buy them lower. On Colorado lambs a top was made at \$8.70 and they did not move with alacrity at the 10c. decline. A lot went over at \$8.65, but a lot more were lying around in the afternoon waiting for developments. The Colorado delegation was of superb quality to-day and comprised the big end of the run. But for the glut at Buffalo Monday, midweek stagnancy would not have been in evidence. Eastern butchers filled up on 8½@8¾c. Colorado lambs at Buffalo Monday and have not been clamorous here since. Quotations: Good to choice lambs, \$8.60@8.70; common to fair, \$7.50@8.50; cull lambs, \$6.50@7.00; shorn lambs, \$6.75@7.50; feeding lambs, poor to choice, \$7.50@8.65; shorn sheep, \$6.00@6.25; shorn yearlings, \$6.25@7.00; shorn ewes, \$5.00@5.50; feeding yearling wethers, \$5.25@6; feeding wethers, \$5.25@5.85; feeding ewes, \$4.25@5.25; bucks and stags, \$2.50@5.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, April 26.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 46,000; last week, 43,200; same week last year, 33,500. Demand strong, especially for medium and light weight steers and cows and heifers, with better feeling on heavy steers in general in the market the last two days. Steers about steady with a week ago; top, \$6; bulk, \$5.30@5.75; choice cows, heifers and yearlings, 10@15c. above a week ago; cows, \$3.75@4.90; heifers and yearlings, \$4@5.60; bulls, firm, \$3.15@4.40; calves, 50@75c. lower; veals, \$4.50@5.75. Quarantines, 10@15c. lower; steers, \$4.25@5.60. Stockers and feeders sharply lower, 50@60c. below ten days ago; \$3.80@5.15.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 63,200; last week, 57,900; same week last year, 51,600. Demand continues strong, especially for light weights, the supply of which was below requirements, and prices on lights advanced 5@7½c. above heavies; weights above 290 lbs. sell at 15¢@20c. below choice hogs under 200 lbs. The market has had a downward tendency the last three days, stronger to-day; light hogs, \$6.45@6.55; medium weights, \$6.40@6.50; heavy hogs, \$6.30@6.42½.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 32,500; last week, 31,100; same week last year, 30,100. Prices have remained about steady at last week's high point; market a shade easier the last two days; increasing proportion of clipped stock coming and some small lots of natives included. Woolled lambs, \$8.65 for choice; medium to plain, \$7.85@8.40; clipped, \$7@7.25; clipped wethers, \$6.10; ewes, \$5.40@5.75; woolled ewes, \$6.50.

HIDES are weak and lower; green salted, 8@9c.; bulls and stags, 7½@8c.; glue, 6@6½c.; dry flint butcher, 18@20c.; glue, 10@12c.; green sheep pelts, 60c.@\$1.60.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	593	—	—
Armour	5,410	19,651	7,057
Cudahy	3,301	10,370	2,686
Fowler	1,000	—	2,287
Morris	4,203	9,505	3,620
Ruddy	630	—	—
Schwarzschild	6,747	6,507	5,799
Swift	6,313	15,124	9,376

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

U. S. Yards, South Omaha, April 23.

Cattle receipts last week were the heaviest they have been since the latter part of January, but notwithstanding this fact the market was reasonably brisk throughout, and the close strong to a dime higher for the week. Buyers generally tried to bear prices but discovered that the demand was more than broad enough to absorb the offerings and the close was generally strong. All

classes of buyers showed a marked preference for the fat light and handy weight steers and these showed the most advance. Heavy cattle, on the other hand, were slow sellers from start to finish. Receipts continue liberal this week but prices have been well sustained under the vigorous general demand and there is a good strong undertone to the trade. Good to choice 1,200 to 1,550-pound beefs are quoted at \$5.40@6.00; fair to good 1,050 to 1,350-pound beefs at \$4.90@5.40, and common to fair warmed up and short fed grades around \$4.25@4.85 and on down. Cows and heifers constitute but a small proportion of the receipts at present and they are selling 15¢@25c. higher than a week ago. The range is from \$2.50@5.00 with the bulk of the business at \$3.75@4.50. Prices are holding firm for stockers and feeders with the volume of business comparatively light. Values range from \$3.25@5.15, with the bulk of the business at \$4.00@4.60.

Under the influence of heavy receipts and lower markets east the hog market suffered a decline of 10¢@15c. last week and the undertone was weak throughout. The feature of the trade has been the growing popularity of the light and bacon grades and these now command a 5¢@10c. premium, while buyers are discriminating more than ever against the rough heavy and packing grades. As a consequence the range of prices is wider than it has been for several weeks and prospects are favorable for the spread becoming still wider. To-day there were 8,600 hogs here and the market was a shade to 5c. higher. Tops sold at \$6.50 as against \$6.50 on last Tuesday, but the bulk of the trading was at \$6.35@6.40 as against \$6.40@6.45 a week ago.

Sheep prices are still booming and all grades are selling at the highest prices ever paid at this point. The general demand is very keen and indications that the run of fed stock is over and receipts will be light until the grassers begin to come the latter part of next month. Quotations on woolled killers: Good to choice lambs, \$8.00@8.60; fair to good lambs, \$7.50@8.00; good to choice yearlings, lamb weights, \$7.00@7.75; fair to good yearlings, lamb weights, \$6.50@7.00; good to choice yearlings, heavy weights, \$6.50@7.00; fair to good yearlings, heavy weights, \$6.30@6.50; good to choice old wethers, \$6.50@7.00; good to choice ewes, \$5.85@6.50; fair to good ewes, \$5.35@5.85. Clipped sheep and lambs sell about \$1.00 off from above quotations.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. Joseph, Mo., April 23.

Receipts of cattle are coming quite liberal this week, but the tone of the market appears to be fairly good, and prices are holding up quite well. Arrivals to-day included a very large proportion of steers, many of which were on the heavy weight order, but the dressed beef and export demand for this class of cattle was quite good and the supply was readily cleared at full steady prices compared with the previous day, while the light and handy weights of good beef quality sold rather steady to firm. The best cattle here sold at \$5.65 and the bulk at \$4.90@5.40. Market for butcher stock was active and steady, calves were 25¢@50c. lower with best veals selling at \$5.50. Stock cattle prices broke about 25c. and the supply was rather larger than it has been in the past ten days.

The receipts of hogs are running somewhat lighter than last week both locally and at outside points, and the market thus far has shown rather a firmer tendency, in fact to-day prices ruled fully 5¢@10c. higher than on the previous day, making it around a dime to

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SPECIALTIES—Packinghouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

a shilling higher than the close last week. Hogs are still running very good in quality, heavy weights predominating and there is a gradually developing tendency to discriminate in favor of the light and light medium weights. The range of prices is still very narrow, but has shown a spreading tendency of late. The bulk of hogs to-day sold at \$6.55@6.62½, with tops making \$6.65.

Moderate supplies of live muttons have been the rule of late, and prices have had a strong upward tendency for the past ten days, but to-day there was a lower turn noted at all points. The actual decline, however, was confined to clipped stock, the small offerings of woolled sheep and lambs going at about steady prices with woolled ewes making the remarkably high figure of \$6.85. The outlook for the sheep trade seems to favor high prices as fed stock in feed lot is running low and there is no chance for getting many grassers before late in May.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 22, 1907.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,328	—	4,349	8,551	15,039
Sixtieth street	989	35	7,273	7,497	—
Fertileth street	—	—	—	—	17,106
Lehigh Valley	6,033	—	70	14,420	—
Weehawken	1,190	—	—	890	—
Scatterling	—	60	75	52	3,900
Totals	11,540	101	11,767	31,410	35,945
Totals last week	9,817	92	10,979	16,924	35,620

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Armenian	450	—	—
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Minne-	—	—	—
Laha	450	—	1,460
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. St. Louis	—	—	1,000
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Toronto	—	—	250
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Armenian	490	835	—
J. Shamberg & S., Ss. Minnehaha	450	—	—
J. Shamberg & S., Ss. Toronto	350	—	—
J. Shamberg & S., Ss. Tittian ..	150	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Armenian	—	—	3,050
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic ..	—	—	1,200
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cedric	—	—	2,300
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic ..	—	—	1,700
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Louis ..	—	—	2,400
Cudahy Pack. Co., Ss. Campana ..	—	—	1,525
W. Daniels, Ss. Bermudian	54	80	—
Total exports	2,614	915	14,575
Total exports last week	2,085	—	10,900

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO APRIL 22, 1907.

Exports from:	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
New York	2,614	915	14,575
Boston	2,501	1,296	9,900
Baltimore	750	1,000	—
Philadelphia	—	—	1,100
Portland	1,075	—	—
St. John	2,517	—	—
Exports to:			
London	3,732	—	8,750
Liverpool	3,390	3,131	16,825
Glasgow	993	—	—
Bristol	1,110	—	—
Manchester	438	—	—
Hull	100	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	54	80	—
Totals to all ports	9,457	1,749	25,570
Totals to all ports last week	8,951	1,749	27,570

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending April 20:

CATTLE.

Chicago	38,673
Omaha	29,673
Kansas City	27,714
St. Joseph	12,523
Cudahy	509
Sioux City	5,073
New York and Jersey City	9,027
Detroit	1,431

HOGS.

Chicago	105,876
Omaha	51,599
Kansas City	65,267
St. Joseph	38,169
Cudahy	5,479
Sioux City	21,441
Omaha	11,662
Cedar Rapids	8,490
Floomington	1,399
New York and Jersey City	35,945
Detroit	8,182

SHEEP.

Chicago	53,130
Omaha	29,678
Kansas City	28,740
St. Joseph	18,104
Cudahy	231
Sioux City	257
New York and Jersey City	30,495
Detroit	8,182

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	12,000	3,000
Kansas City	100	4,000	—
South Omaha	100	5,509	1,600

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1907.

Chicago	29,000	41,000	25,000
Kansas City	13,000	7,000	8,000
South Omaha	4,500	7,000	8,500

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1907.

Chicago	3,500	12,000	14,000
Kansas City	12,000	16,000	10,000
South Omaha	6,000	8,000	6,000

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1907.

Chicago	25,000	32,000	20,000
Kansas City	10,000	14,000	7,000
South Omaha	7,000	9,500	4,000

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1907.

Chicago	8,000	25,000	15,000
Kansas City	6,000	13,000	6,000
South Omaha	4,500	9,000	4,000

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1907.

Chicago	1,500	16,000	5,000
Kansas City	2,000	9,000	2,000
Omaha	2,700	8,500	2,000

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.80; city steam, \$8.37½; refined, Continent, tes., \$9.20; do., South America, tes., \$10; kegs at \$11; compound, \$8.12½@8.37½.

HOG MARKETS, APRIL 26.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 16,000; strong to 5c. higher; \$6.25@6.62½.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 8,000; strong; \$6.35@6.52½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 9,500; strong; \$6.30@6.45.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 7,000; lower; \$6.55@6.65.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 3,400; 5@10c. higher; \$6.85@7.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 30 cars; strong; \$6.75@6.80.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 26.—Beef, extra India mess, 85s.; pork, prime mess, Western, 82s. 6d.; shoulders, 41s.; hams, short clear, 57s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 50s.; do., short ribs, 51s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 51s. 6d.; do., 35 @40 lbs., 51s.; do., backs, 49s. 6d.; bellies, 50s. Tallow, 31s. 9d. Turpentine, 51s. 3d. Rosin, common, 10s. Lard, spot, prime, Western, tierces, 44s.; American refined, pails, 44s. 9d. Cheese, white, 60s. for American, and 63s. for Canadian; do., colored, 63s. for American and 65s. for Canadian. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 44½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. Cottonseed oil refined (Hull), 25s. 10½d. Linseed (London), La Plata, April and May, 40s. 6d. Calcutta, April and June, 41s. 9d. Linseed oil (London), 22s. Petroleum, refined (London), 6 7-16d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

During the week under review business in oleo oil has been rather quiet, but towards the end of the week sales were made at a substantial reduction in prices from those ruling previously. Stocks both here and abroad are accumulating, and as the supplies of natural butter in Europe promise to be very liberal this season, it looks very much as though we were going to see still lower figures on oleo oil. In sympathy with the continued weakness in the

Chicago lard market, neutral lard has also declined in price, but the business that has been done is of only a hand-to-mouth character. Cottonseed oil is the only article that shows any strength. Business, however, in this is very light at present at steady prices.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 26.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. granulated caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 8c. per lb.; talc at 1½¢ to 1½¢c. lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic at \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour at \$9 to \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.40 per 100 lbs., bbls. 2c. lbs.; carbonate of potash, 5 to 5½¢c. lb., according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88 to 92 per cent., at 6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 6¼ to 7c. lb., and in bbls. 7½¢c. lb.; green olive oil, 68c., and yellow, 85 to 90c. per gal.; saponified red oil, 6¼ to 6¾¢c. lb.; green olive oil foots, 6¼ to 6¾¢c. lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9¼ to 9½¢c. lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10½ to 10¾¢c. lb.; cottonseed oil, 44 to 46c. per gal.; corn oil, 5.30c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hogheads, 5¾¢c. lb.; edible tallow, 6¼ to 7c. lb.; house grease, 5¼ to 5½¢c. lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5 to 5½¢c. lb.; brown grease, 4¾ to 5c. lb.; light bone grease, 5¼ to 5½¢c. lb.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog receipts at the packing points were moderate for the day, with their prices strong to 5 points higher. The products markets were, therefore, somewhat firmer, although rather quiet.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market opens quiet and steady. First "call" prices: Prime yellow, April at 45@46c.; May at 45@45½¢c.; July at 44½@44¾¢c.; September at 43½@44c.; October at 39@39½¢c.; December at 35½@36½¢c. Sale 100 bbls. September at 43½¢c. The export demand in New York continues, and it is chiefly for white oil, for which 50c. is readily bid. But there is demand, as well, from the foreign markets for off grade yellow and prime yellow. That export demand keeps good for edible grades in face of the tame position of the lard market, shows the insufficient supplies of the oil held abroad.

Tallow.

Nothing further done in New York city hoghead, but 5½¢c. the basis of the last sale, is further bid. The market is now fairly steady.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet, with 8¾¢c. bid and 9c. asked in New York.

CHEAP NITROGEN FROM THE AIR.

It is stated that in the experimental factories using the Birkeland and Egde process for the electric production of nitrogen from the atmosphere 500 kg. of nitric acid per year have been produced for every kilowatt of power. The conditions in Norway, where these factories are located, were exceptionally good for the furnishing of power at exceedingly low rates. Hence the new product could compete with Chile saltpeter on the market, and would become every year more valuable as the demand for nitrates increased and the natural supplies became exhausted.

Retail Section

TO RE-OPEN MARKETS ON SUNDAY.

Beginning next Sunday the retail butchers of East St. Louis and grocers who handle meats will keep their shops open until 9:30 a. m. on Sunday, the reason given being that customers who do not have ice boxes cannot keep meat over Sunday which is bought Saturday night. East St. Louis butchers have kept their places closed Sundays during the winter, while their St. Louis brethren keep open on Sunday all the year round.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN ENGLAND.

Retailers in this country are much interested in the progress of the Sunday closing movement in England, where a bill is now before Parliament prohibiting Sunday trading anywhere in the kingdom. The measure has passed the upper house and is now in the House of Commons. As in the United States, Sunday closing has heretofore been a case of local option. With such a law, the question would be effectually disposed of in all localities and in every line of trade. Retailers are practically unanimous in its favor. They have learned that keeping open shop on Sunday does not bring any more trade or any new customers, while it causes only added labor and expense. That is a lesson many butchers in this country might learn with advantage.

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS CONFLICT.

The retail butchers of Montreal have been making an effort to prevent the sale of meat at retail or to grocery establishments by the slaughterers and packers of that city. The butchers last week complained to the market committee of the Montreal council that packers were soliciting and delivering orders from house to house by wagon, and they wanted it stopped. They claim the license regulations were being violated, as retail licenses to sell meat cost \$10 in Montreal, while wagon licenses are only \$12.50 per year.

The butchers were told that the police could not well trace such violations, but that if the retailers would gather the evidence the police would take it up. The butchers admitted that if the packers took out retail licenses for their wagons they would not object to the meat peddling system. It is said a test case will be prepared to settle the question.

The butchers also complained that packers were selling meat at the abattoirs on Sunday, and asked that it be stopped.

BUTCHERS MAY NOT HANDLE POULTRY.

As a result of the passage of an ordinance at Schenectady, N. Y., prohibiting the sale of any but drawn poultry or fowl, it is said the butchers of that city may hereafter refuse to handle poultry altogether so long as such a regulation is in force. Several markets have already stopped selling poultry, and it is expected that more will follow in the near future.

The butchers who have taken the initiative in the matter say that it is impossible for them to sell poultry and not violate the law;

hence their refusal to handle it any more. According to the ordinance a dealer is liable to arrest if any undrawn poultry is found in his possession 48 hours after it has been killed. This is interpreted as meaning that if they receive a consignment of fowl in an undrawn state they are in danger of arrest as soon as they have signed the express company's receipt for the consignment.

They also claim that it is impossible to buy drawn poultry, for neither the farmers nor the commission men will "draw" it. In case any is bought drawn the local butchers say that an exorbitant price is charged them, and they are then compelled to boost their retail price.

One dealer has apparently solved the problem, although at a considerable cost, by sending a man to Albany, through which point all poultry is shipped, to draw it before it arrives in Schenectady.

The large dealers who are trying to conform to the ordinance state that the smaller dealers in the city are receiving undrawn poultry daily, and are reaping a harvest, as they are not put to any additional cost and are securing their supplies without the trouble that is necessary to comply with the law.

MUTTON FATTENED ON SNAILS.

"Most people would be horrified to hear that the finest mutton in the world comes from sheep fattened on snails," says a large breeder of Southdown sheep, in the London Mail. "Nevertheless, it is a fact. In seasons when snails are plentiful the mutton from our sheep has a delicious flavor which it never acquires from the most scientific form of feeding. On the Continent a diet of snails is a regular cure for consumptives, and is said to fatten and nourish the body in a wonderful way.

"There is a popular superstition," he adds, "that the unique and delicate flavor of Southdown mutton is due largely to the quantity of wild thyme which they eat with the grass in their pastures. But, personally, I give the snails the greater part of the credit for the soft, plump flesh and the sweetness of flavor in our celebrated sheep. So much is this the case that the saying, 'Good snail year, good sheep year,' has become almost a proverb among shepherds and breeders."

WANTED HIS DOG MEAT.

"Please wrap up all my purchases," said the grouchy customer.

"Why, I've done so," replied the cash grocer.

"Beg pardon, but you haven't," retorted the g. c.

"What have I left undone up?"

"That thumb of yours that you weighed up with the butter," snorted the g. c. "I want it for dog meat. Wrap it up!"—Judge.

J. H. Laird has purchased the meat market of K. E. Laird at Kansas City, Mo.

The meat market of Geo. Scott & Son at Charlton, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The death is reported of William T. Dailey, a prominent provision merchant of Dorchester, Mass.

The Reliable Provision Company has opened its new meat and provision market at Wheeling, W. Va.

Hodge & Darey have opened a new meat market at Marquette, Mich.

The meat market of Muller & Company at Hartford, Conn., has been destroyed by fire.

William Doctor has purchased the Marchal meat market at Gas City, Ind.

Fire destroyed the meat market of H. Kieper at Wrightstown, Wis.

The meat market of Hendrix & Son at Teague, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

W. N. Hankins has sold his grocery and butcher shop at Springfield, Ill., to Smith & Hemle.

C. A. Neuman has engaged in the meat business at Dunning, Neb.

G. A. Bennix has opened a new butcher shop at Waterloo, Neb.

Sorenson & Lockard have succeeded to the meat business of J. C. Sorenson at Clarks, Neb.

T. N. Fellows has sold out his meat business at Eustis, Neb., to A. Klotz.

Pfleiderer Brothers have engaged in the meat business at Superior, Neb.

Ferris & Sheridan have succeeded to the meat business of Ferris & Son at Holyoke, Col.

John Dibble has sold his meat market at Atkinson, Neb., to Charles Baumann.

J. Young has purchased the meat business of Frank Clark at Genoa, Neb.

F. J. Pimper has sold out his meat business at Howells, Neb., to Kutil & Kenz.

Smith & Coppock have purchased the meat market of T. N. Samuels at Chanute, Kan.

Richards & Company have sold their meat business at Ottumwa, Ia., to C. D. Moffit.

Garten & Ruhe have opened a new butcher shop at Harrington, Wash.

H. Schneider has sold his meat market at Armstrong, B. C., to Smith & Maundrell.

W. Wileman has succeeded to the meat business of Barrett & Wilman at Post Falls, Idaho.

Hector & McDonald have sold their meat market at Wallowa, Ore., to Maxwell Bros.

H. C. Hose has purchased the meat business of W. C. Keeline at Hawkeye, Ia.

W. P. Pickens has sold out his meat business at Selden, Kan., to Messner & Kinley.

W. Patton has purchased an interest in the meat business of Burden Bros. at Sarcovie, Mo.

A. E. Schmitt has sold his butcher shop at Falls City, Neb., to C. M. Nichols.

St. Clair Guthrie has purchased the meat business of Guthrie Bros. at Blue Rapids, Kan.

The meat market of A. J. Ellis at Humboldt, Kan., has been destroyed by fire.

J. Cox has sold his meat business at Bronson, Mo., to J. W. Granpner.

L. A. Sherman has been succeeded in the meat business by Sherman & Farr at Mapleton, Ia.

L. C. Rothwell has opened a new meat market at Hood River, Ore.

Frank Schneider has purchased the butcher shop of Henry Richman at Orting, Wash.

Bird & Whittle have engaged in the meat business at Castle Rock, Wash.

Miller & Hobson have purchased the meat business of Nelson & Hampton Brothers at Billings, Mont.

John Nordhelm has opened a new meat market at Tacoma, Wash.

P. J. O'Hara has recently engaged in the meat business at Geyser, Mont.

C. E. Diggs has succeeded to the meat business of Diggs & Brothers at Boise, Ida.

E. R. Kepper has sold his butcher shop at Cartersville, Mo., to James Donnally.

J. W. Seibold has purchased the meat business of Erickson & Soderberg at Ogden, Utah.

Guy Roberts has opened a new butcher shop at Le Harpe, Kan.

J. E. John has purchased the meat business of W. M. Kerns at Brooklyn, Ia.

I. T. Goatley & Son have sold their butcher shop at Pawnee Rock, Kan., to J. F. Bradley.

Dobbins & Geiger have opened a new meat market at Bucyrus, Ohio.

The Young Company of Joliet, Ill., has been incorporated with \$2,500 capital stock to engage in the grocery and meat business. John, George M. and Mary Young are the incorporators.

Lawrence Lowe has purchased the meat market of George McAskie at Chester, Pa.

John Schaeffer will open a new meat market at Port Huron, Mich.

The meat market of J. Bean at St. Cloud, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.

DENVER MEAT REGULATIONS.

A city ordinance regulating the meat trade in Denver, Colo., has been framed and is expected to be adopted at once. Its provisions are in brief as follows:

The registration of all slaughter houses within the city and county of Denver. Complete hygienic conditions in all slaughter houses. Inspection of all cattle before killing, and inspection of the cut-up carcass after killing. Condemnation of all cattle and carcasses unfit for food. Stamping and tagging of all approved meat killed in such slaughter houses and approved by the city inspectors.

Prohibition of the sale of any meat in the city and county of Denver that is not stamped either by the national government inspectors or the inspectors of the city health department.

All meat brought into the city from farms or unregistered slaughter houses outside the city limits must, before being sold, be brought to the city market within specified hours to be inspected and stamped, if approved, by the city inspectors.

The practice of exposing uncovered meats for sale or of hanging meats in shops not reasonably guarded from dust or noxious air is rigidly prohibited.

The health department has full powers to enforce every clause of the ordinance, which will come into force on July 1 next.

INSPECTION OF MEAT ANIMALS.

Inspection of live stock intended for slaughter at the various stock yards is very thorough. Soon after the receipt of animals in the stock yards they are inspected by a government veterinarian. Animals suffering from a disease or injury which makes them unfit for food are condemned to the rendering works. The same applies to animals which arrive at the yards dead, as occurs daily with hogs and sheep and occasionally with cattle.

Animals in poor condition and under suspicion as unfit for food are marked with metal tags in the ears, and are placed in special pens for further observation or slaughter. These animals are slaughtered under the supervision of attendant veterinarians, and records are made of each case. In cases of animals which are out of form in some respect, yet not unfit for food, the meat is sold to local buyers. In the yard inspection it may happen that some animals fall under suspicion that will later be allowed to go with the passed animals as being salable on open market.

Cows within a month of parturition, and for ten days after, are subject to condemnation. In the slaughter houses the meat of all cows that have calves inside with the hair on is condemned. So also are all pregnant sows near parturition, hogs with bunches, boils, cuts on hams and shoulders, etc. "Bob" and "deacon" calves are condemned, and also sheep emaciated and in bad condition.

The livestock exchanges hold themselves responsible for the disposal of condemned animals, and after deducting cost of the service, pay the owner of the condemned animal whatever balance may come to his credit. No animal is a complete loss, as the fertilizer and soap factories can use the lowest grade of flesh.

Such live animals as pass the inspectors must also be inspected during the operation of killing and dressing. This post mortem inspection is rigid in every detail. Dozens of inspectors are found in each of the large packing houses, and their aim is to discover

cases that escaped detection on foot, which show by diseased internal organs that they should not be used for food. Hogs suffering from cholera are a good example of this. Every condemned carcass in the slaughter house is at once tagged with a special tag, showing it to be condemned. This may be subjected to further scientific investigation or may at once be ordered to the rendering tanks.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOGS.

The live-stock market does not provide so wide a classification of hogs as of cattle. Hogs are largely classed on weight and quality, as, for instance, "assorted light," "good to choice medium weights," "good to choice heavy," "fair to good heavy," "good to choice mixed," "common to fair mixed," "common packers," etc.

East of Indianapolis quotations on hogs usually give a class known as Yorkers. These are light weights of three grades, such as are in demand for cutting up on the block in New York City. Heavy Yorkers range from 160 to 180 pounds; medium, from 140 to 160 pounds, and light, from 100 to 140 pounds. Pigs of this class grade under 100 pounds. The grades based on weight will not hold the same in the same market, but will occasionally vary to meet the packers' demands. It may be noted also that on the same date the grades based on weight may differ in different markets.

The price quotations on hogs vary more on weight than quality. The latter feature, of course, always materially assists in securing the highest price, but the demands for weights vary. A weight of 225 to 250 pounds for well-fattened hogs will, under average conditions, probably be most in demand.

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**NO MEATS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING
IN
DRY GOODS.**

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

General Manager G. J. Edwards of Swift & Company's New York district was in Chicago this week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York for the week ending April 29 averaged 8.40 cents per pound.

L. B. Patterson, general manager of the National Packing Company, of Chicago, was a visitor in New York this week.

E. Ottenheimer, of Ottenheimer Bros., the big Baltimore butchers' supply house, was in New York this week on business.

W. E. Collins, lately transferred from the Swift central office, is making a success of the provision department at the West Harlem Market under Manager Jim Russell.

W. H. Pardon, of the office staff of Richard Webber's Harlem Packing House, leaves in a few days for a six weeks' trip to his old home in England, which he has not visited for several years.

The Wallabout Market Merchants' Association of Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, held its annual beefsteak dinner at Saengerbund Hall last Saturday evening and several hundred were in attendance. George Dressler, who has been president of the association for several years, presided. The New York trade was well represented.

It has not been announced who will succeed to the prosperous meat business of the late Meyer Bloch at Ninth avenue and 42d street, formerly Bloch Bros. Jacob Bloch was so deeply affected by his brother's sudden death that he has not yet taken into consideration the question of re-entering the meat business, from which he had retired to devote himself to real estate.

The committee in charge of the annual outing of the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society has selected Wednesday, July 17, as the date for holding this big summer entertainment. Plans are already under way to make the affair even more elaborate than any previously held, which is saying a good deal.

for the annual Webber picnics are about as extensive summer outings as are conducted anywhere around New York.

Notice has been given of the sale at public auction next Tuesday of the property on Oak street, Greenpoint, upon which an abattoir was to have been erected by S. Plaut & Son. The Department of Health granted the permit, but opposition of business men and residents of the neighborhood to the location of an abattoir on the water front there resulted in a permanent injunction from the Supreme Court against the issuance of the permit. Notice of the sale of the property is taken as an indication that the abattoir plan has been finally abandoned.

RAIDED OLEO COLORING PLANT.

Frank King and Richard Willis were held this week by United States Commissioner Shields for the federal grand jury on a charge of conducting an oleo mixing and coloring plant in violation of law. The case was discovered by a New York policeman, Murphy, who two weeks ago found four tubs marked for Jersey on a wagon driven by King, under suspicious circumstances, and followed the wagon to No. 19 Jones street, where, as King could not account for the goods, he was arrested. Murphy notified Assistant Commissioner Kracke, of the State Agricultural Department, and furnished samples of the goods, which proved to be oleomargarine. On Saturday, April 13, Commissioner Kracke, in company with officers of the United States Internal Revenue Department, went to Jones street, where they found a number of unstamped packages of white oleomargarine, butter color, and all the appliances of a mixing plant.

BRECHT EQUIPS SAUSAGEMAKERS.

The Brecht Butchers' Supply Company, No. 102 Pearl street, has recently fitted up a splendid new plant for Fred Hauff, the well-known sausagemaker, of No. 41 Avenue A. Up-to-date mixers, choppers, etc., have been installed, and the machines are run by electric motors. Mr. Hauff is one of the most popular men in the New York trade and this evidence of his prosperity and progressiveness is gratifying to his big local trade.

The same company has also fitted up a complete plant for Chris Secher, on Eighth avenue, and for Philip Schmidt, at Long Branch, N. J. These also include modern cutters, mixers and electric connections.

DO NOT WANT RENDERING PLANT.

A mass meeting was held in East Orange last Saturday night to protest against the location of the Maybaum rendering plant near the city line. It was reported that the plant was to be enlarged and a committee was appointed to block such an attempt if the plant was to remain in the present location.

A SHIPLOAD OF MEATS.

The United States naval supply ship Glacier sailed from New York on Sunday with a load of supplies for the war fleet now gathered in Hampton Roads to welcome foreign fleets at the Jamestown Exposition. The Glacier took on for this trip 350,000 lbs. of beef, 25,000 lbs. of mutton, 10,000 dozen eggs, and other produce and staple supplies. The meats and eggs were supplied by the local houses of Swift & Company, who have the contract for this purpose.

U. D. B. ENLARGES COOLERS.

The United Dressed Beef Company has let a contract for the enlargement of its beef coolers at the First Avenue plant. Though the company has extensive refrigerator capacity both in the abattoir building and in the new house across Forty-fourth street, it was found to be inadequate to take care of the company's business. The addition to the coolers will be on the second floor of the old plant, directly adjoining the killing floors, and will afford space for hanging several hundred cattle additional. Work is to begin on the improvement at once.

NATIONAL POULTRY TRADE MEETING.

The second annual convention of the National Poultry and Game Association will be held in New York City beginning Tuesday afternoon, May 14. The sessions will be held in the auditorium of the Merchants' Association building.

The need of this association, organized at Chicago last August, has been very clearly demonstrated during the past winter, says the New York Produce Review. Following in the wake of food legislation in the National Congress there has come a vast amount of public agitation of questions in regard to food products of all kinds, from which there has resulted a great deal of erroneous opinion concerning the methods of handling in vogue and their effects upon the wholesomeness of

various products. Popular attention has been especially directed to the dressed poultry and game trade and to the cold storage industry and a great amount of legislation has been attempted, designed to restrict and regulate these trades, most of which has been based upon misinformation or ignorance. And the enactment of many of the legislative bills introduced would be not only ineffective of the purpose of safeguarding the public health, but largely destructive of or seriously injurious to the great industries affected.

The officers of the National Poultry and Game Association have, at the cost of a great amount of time and energy taken from their private business affairs, labored constantly in a campaign of education to correct the popular misconceptions as to these matters, and to oppose the passage of damaging and useless legislation. Some important successes have attended their efforts—notably the defeat of bills in New York designed to prohibit the sale of undrawn poultry and to compel the tagging as "cold storage" of all poultry after fifteen days had elapsed from the time of its slaughter; and in Massachusetts an equally objectionable bill restricting the sale of undrawn poultry has been defeated. In other States legislation is still pending, the enactment of which would have a serious effect upon the business.

The attitude of the National Poultry and Game Association is not antagonistic to needful laws for the preservation of health; such laws, if wisely drawn in a manner which practical experience would show to be effective and called for, would not only receive no opposition but the hearty support of the membership. But there is great need that the association should be enlarged and made stronger, both financially and in weight of numbers and active interest, in order to combat successfully the continuous effort of uninformed or misinformed people to carry their erroneous opinions into damaging and worse than useless laws.

THE BUTCHER AND HIS HORSE.

The opening of the local racing season and the interest connected with it were responsible this week for the uncovering of a good joke on a prominent West Side butcher. The event of which the meat man was the victim occurred two years ago, but he managed to keep it quiet until the racing talk this week accidentally resulted in its leaking out.

A delivery horse and wagon belonging to this butcher were stolen one day while on a delivery route. No trace of the thief or the missing property could be found by the police. The meat man became his own detective and spent nearly the price of the horse travelling about looking up clues, but all to no purpose. At last the butcher was about to give up the hunt, when one day as he was passing a West Side saloon he was accosted by a neighborhood loafer who said:

"Say, Mr. X., I know where your horse is."

"Where?" asked the butcher, with hope suddenly revived.

"Never mind, I know," mysteriously hinted the loafer.

This was a case for diplomacy, and the meat man invited the other into the bar to have a drink. He bought several rounds, and when he thought the other man was properly

"softened up" he ventured to remind him of the remark he had made earlier as to his knowledge of the whereabouts of the missing horse. The loafer still evaded a reply, until the butcher finally lost patience and put it to him straight:

"Say, if you know where that horse is, tell me."

"Well, I'll tell you," leered the bum. "He's entered in the Brooklyn Handicap!"

The butcher kept the story quiet until this week, when it leaked out, and now his friends are all advising him to visit the race tracks and he may find his long lost animal.

SELECTING BEEF FOR THE BLOCK.

A marked change has taken place within more recent years with regard to the qualifications of beef for the block. These years have witnessed the passing of the large, over-fattened steer and the supremacy of the well-fattened, medium-weight carcass, yielding better returns in the feed lot and more profit on the block, and it is probable that the old sort heavy weights will never again outsell the compact, tidy bullock of prime quality and medium scale.

There seems to be a wide diversity of opinion as to what constitutes a heavy steer. One man thinks 1,800 pounds not too heavy for even a June market, while another is fearful that his 1,300-pound cattle, unless shipped at once, will be too heavy. Every feeder should keep in touch with his market, watching the market fluctuations, noting its preferences, and cater to its demands. It is not always quality that insures a good sale; it is very frequently judicious feeding and shipping. The most successful feeder is the one who, starting with the right class of stock as regards quality and condition, aims to finish them at a time when that particular class is in best demand at market.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Baker, G., 2906 8th Ave.; H. G. Geer.
De Vito, A., 84 Roosevelt; H. Brand.
Demling, H., 162 Allen; H. Brand.
Dinkker, S., 237 Eldridge; F. Lesser.
Goldman, H., 197 Allen; H. Brand.
Huguenil, E., 1034 1st Ave.; A. J. Klinger.
Howat, J., 1276 1st Ave.; A. Diamond.
Hirshberg, S., 211 E. 28th; United D. B. Co.
Kurzman, L., 260 E. 4th; H. Brand.
Konig, S., 309 E. 100th; P. Konig.
Lemmo, M., 2301 1st Ave.; L. Kornblit.
Lipansky, M., 99 E. Broadway; H. Spektorsky.
Mandel, S., 306 E. 8th; F. Lesser.
Messer, C. I., 335 Rivington; F. Less.
North, S., 690 Wales Ave.; United D. B. Co.
Reich, A., 166 Suffolk; F. Lesser.
Sherwanka, I., 320 Madison; H. Brand.
Soni, S., 31-33 E. 139th; United D. B. Co.
Socolov & Fellman, 243 Cherry; L. Shapiro.
Schwartz, B., 86 Pitt; F. Lesser.
Werner & London, 238 E. 104th; H. Brand.
Webb, L. C., 2495 2d Ave.; H. Brand.

Young, J., 330-332 E. 121st; Bressman & Kaplan.

Zuerni, J., 1654 Park Ave.; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Cohen, H., 55 E. 102d; B. Cohen.
Hertzog, D., 1246 Amsterdam Ave.; L. Hertzog.

Massa, N., 519 Courtlandt Ave.; G. Massa.
Tannenbaum, N., 201 E. 74th; C. Kaufman.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Hontz, W., 410 Alabama Ave.; Emil Poppe.
Pitzer, Morris, 415 Ralph Ave.; Levy Bros.
Roskaz, Michael, 79 North 7th; J. Kovacs.
Rickir, Aehe, 251 Powell; Levy Bros.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Beitchman, Max, 679 Sutter Ave.; Rachel Beitchman.

Kovacs, I., 79 North 7th; Michael Roskaz.
Roskaz, Antonia, 79 North 7th; John Kovacs.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Brittner, J., 1 South; L. Schmidt.
Fiorentino, L. & L. L., 72 W. 3d; A. Simonelli.
Goldfarb, S., 328 E. 14th; I. Cohen.
Lewando, M., 248 E. 114th; Dembo & Albert.
Orenstein & Ginsberg, 2314 2d Ave.; C. Deitchman.
Riccadonna Hotel Co., Ocean Parkway and Sea Breeze Ave.; F. M. Randall.
Sheffin, S., 446 W. 53d; I. Schweidel.
Scholnick, S., 1621 2d Ave.; M. Zimmerman Co.
Stahl & Rommel, 272 W. 96th; J. Halgren.
Schumer, A., 265 Monroe; J. Laderman.
Waxman & Bloom, 196 7th Ave.; M. Cohen.
Bittner, J., 1 South; G. Ehret.
Biehler & Minot, 61 Stone and 9 South William; H. Reeves.
Borone & Chiesa, 141 4th Ave.; A. Maggiolo.
Canakos, P., 214 7th Ave.; H. Pullman.
Dworkin, M., 70 E. 11th; L. Gluckstein.
Kugler, M., 138 Orchard; M. Roth.
Lieberman, A., 1485 1st Ave.; C. Steiner.
McDonough, W. J. & J., 1886 Broadway; Levin Bros.
Pulos, M., 2866 3d Ave.; E. R. Biehler.
Schneider, M., 733 Columbus Ave.; W. Robertson.
Walter, E., 26 South William; G. E. Leonard.
Zeller, B., 1556 2d Ave.; E. Ornstein.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Bosi, M., 84 Macdougall; A. Nassallo.
Chinitz, A., 121 8th Ave.; J. Heckler.
Carcelon, R. L., 103d St. and Columbus Ave.; A. Pieper.
De Gennaro, P., 7 Cornelia; A. Arena.
Harris, L., 186 Madison; S. Bromberg.
Kroeger, E., 144th St. and St. Ann's Ave.; H. Kuhl.
Minnenberg, N., 446 W. 53d; S. Sheffin.
Maggiolo, J., 141 4th Ave.; Borone & Chiesa.
Mulqueen, M., 207 E. 7th; E. Curry.
Pielok, J., 149 Lincoln Ave.; J. Diehl.
Pieper, A., 103d St. and Columbus Ave.; P. Klotz.
Rosenberg, L., 24 Ridge; N. Lacher.
Striabel, D., 821 3d Ave.; L. Striabel.
Silverman, H., 333 Madison; L. Gronowetter.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Ahlers, Lillian M., 5714 5th Ave.; Elise Meincke.
Piscioteo, Vincenzo, 434 Marcy Ave.; Angelo Congialose.
Riccadonna Hotel Co., Ocean Parkway and Sea Breeze Ave.; Frank M. Randall.
Bankofsky, Abe L., 47 Thatford Ave.; Nessha Charmutz.
Goldstein, Nathan, 85 Varet; Bennie Goldberg.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Deutch, Philip, 205 Varet; Aaron Schachter.
Hudson, W. H., 450 Warren; Pauline J. Cohen.
Roscewsky, Constantin, 181 Green; Annie Roscewsky.

